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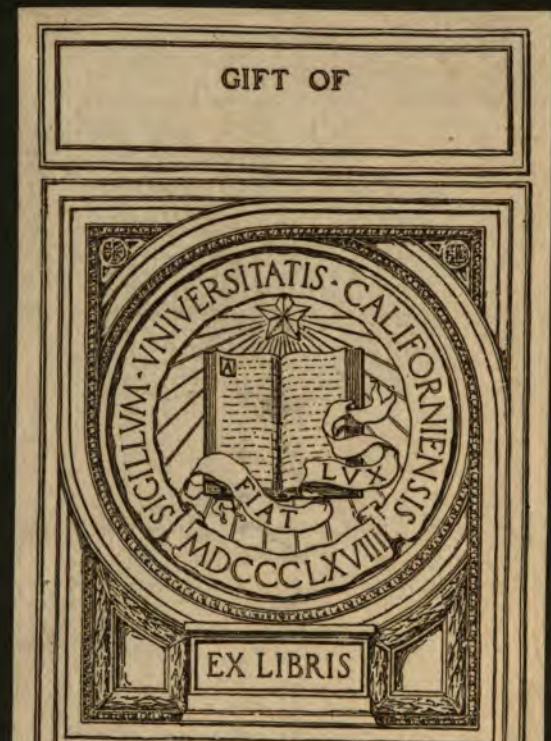

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HANDBOOK

THE LIBRARIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

U.S.
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

HANDBOOK

OF

THE LIBRARIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Compiled by

H. H. B. MEYER, Chief Bibliographer

in cooperation with the

D. C. LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1914

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PREFATORY NOTE

IN 1897 the District of Columbia Library Association published a small handbook of the libraries in the District, and in 1898 a supplement thereto. In 1910 a new edition was proposed, and a committee (consisting of Miss Claribel A. Barnett, Mr. Willard O. Waters, with Mr. H. H. B. Meyer as chairman) was appointed to compile it. This committee did some preliminary work in formulating a plan of procedure, enlarging the list of libraries, and preparing a blank form for statistics, etc. Pressure of official duties prevented the work from going further.

Upon the announcement of the meeting of the American Library Association in Washington this year, it became obvious that such a handbook, in a revised edition, would be a convenience to the delegates. It was determined, therefore, to complete the data, so far as this proved possible within the limited time available, and to issue the new edition, even if imperfect.

Upon the chairman of the committee, as in the best position to expedite the undertaking, the responsibility then fell; and as he is the Chief Bibliographer of the Library of Congress, the publication itself has been undertaken by this Library—which in any event would have been appropriate.

For the reasons explained above, as a statement it is doubtless lacking both in completeness and accuracy of detail. There has not been time even to submit the items for revision to the various libraries described. It may be perfected in a later edition. In the meantime, it may prove serviceable as it stands.

H. H. B. MEYER
Chief Bibliographer, Library of Congress
Chairman Committee of District of
Columbia Library Association

28775

HANDBOOK

Academy of the Holy Cross. Dumbarton Heights, Upton St. near Conn. Ave. NW. The library is under the direction of the Sister Superior. 1

REGULATIONS.—Open during the sessions of the school the year round. Many of the books are placed in the various class rooms where needed, but all are for the use of the teachers and students. The reference books are kept in the general library with some one in attendance from 3 p. m.–5 p. m. Does not engage in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—5,000 vols. Average yearly growth 100 vols. There are special collections of music, art, and pedagogical works. Fourteen of the leading magazines are subscribed for, of which four are Catholic. Card catalogue.

Academy of the Sacred Heart of Mary. *See* St. Thomas Aquinas' Library, Academy of the Sacred Heart of Mary.

Agriculture, Library of the Department of (U. S.), new building, The Mall, 12th and B Sts. SW. East wing, ground floor. Miss Claribel R. Barnett, librarian. 2

BUREAU LIBRARIES.—The following bureaus and offices of the department, with the exception of the Weather Bureau library, are administered as branches of the department library. In them are shelved about one-third of the library's collections, the books, however, being catalogued and charged in the main library. Several of the bureaus maintain special indexes of subjects pertaining to their work.

Biological Survey, Bureau of, Department of Agriculture Grounds, The Mall. Mr. Wm. H. Cheesman, Editor and Librarian.

Chemistry, Bureau of, 216 13th St. SW. Miss Anne E. Draper, librarian.

Dairy Division, new building, The Mall, 12th and B Sts. SW., west wing, fourth floor. Miss Margaret Doonan, librarian.

Entomology, Bureau of, Department of Agriculture Grounds, The Mall. Miss Mabel Colcord, librarian.

Experiment Stations, Office of, 220 14th St. SW. Miss E. Lucy Ogden, librarian.

Farm Management, Office of, 224 12th St. SW. Room 205. Miss Cora L. Feldkamp, librarian.

Forest service, 930 F St. NW. Miss Helen E. Stockbridge, librarian.

Markets, Office of, new building, The Mall, 14th and B Sts. SW., west wing, fourth floor. Miss Caroline B. Sherman, librarian.

Plant Industry, Bureau of, new building, The Mall, 14th and B Sts. SW., west wing, first floor. Miss Eunice R. Oberly, librarian. The bureau maintains a union catalogue of botanical and horticultural literature, including nearly all the works on these subjects in the libraries of the District of Columbia.

Roads, Office of Public, 202 14th St. SW. Mr. Wm. W. Sniffin, librarian.

Statistics, Bureau of, main building, Department of Agriculture grounds, The Mall, second floor. Miss Louise Hayward, librarian.

Weather Bureau. See Weather Bureau Library.

HISTORY.—The library dates practically from 1862, when the Department of Agriculture was established. It was reorganized in 1893.

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 a. m.–4.30 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays (the same for the bureau libraries). The library is primarily intended for use in the work of the department, but is free to the public for reference. It engages quite extensively in interlibrary loans, lending especially to the State agricultural colleges and experiment stations. In the fiscal year 1913 it lent 826 books and periodicals to libraries and individuals outside of the city.

RESOURCES.—About 131,000 vols. and pamphlets. Growth last year 9,574 vols. and pamphlets. Its collections are strong in agriculture in all its branches, forestry, botany, applied chemistry, pharmacy, foods, agricultural statistics, entomology, especially economic entomology, ornithology, mammalogy, hunting, and game preservation. It has many valuable sets of periodical and society publications and receives currently about 2,000 periodicals.

There is a dictionary catalogue containing about 290,000 cards. It prepares cards for its accessions and for the department publications, which cards are printed and distributed by the Library of Congress. Up to July, 1913, it published a monthly (formerly quarterly) bulletin of its accessions.

PUBLICATIONS.—The library has issued the following special publications:

References to the literature of the sugar beet, exclusive of works in foreign languages. 9 p. 1897. (Bulletin 16.)

Bibliography of poultry. 32 p. 1897. (Bulletin 18.)

Reference list of publications relating to edible and poisonous mushrooms. 16 p. 1898. (Bulletin 20.)

Catalogue of the periodicals and other serial publications (exclusive of U. S. Government publications) in the library. 362 p. 1901. (Bulletin 37.)

—— Supplement. 217 p. 1907. (Bulletin 37, supplement.)

List of references relating to irrigation and land drainage. 181 p. 1902. (Bulletin 41.)

Catalogue of the publications relating to botany in the library. 242 p. 1902. (Bulletin 42.)

Catalogue of the publications relating to entomology in the library. 562 p. 1906. (Bulletin 55.)

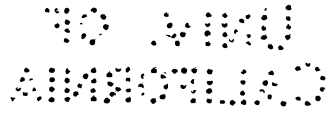
List of periodicals currently received in the library. 72 p. 1909. (Bulletin 75.)

Catalogue of the publications relating to forestry in the library. 302 p. 1912. (Bulletin 76.)

American Ethnology, Bureau of (U. S.), Smithsonian Institution, B St. opposite 10th St. NW. Miss Ella Leary, librarian. 3

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 a. m.–4.30 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays. Reference library for the use of the bureau staff; privileges are extended to other readers. Engages in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—19,009 vols., 12,700 pamphlets, making a total of 31,709. Maps about 200, manuscripts 1,706. There were added during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, 562 vols., 244 pamphlets. Scientific periodicals and proceedings of learned societies are currently received. The library makes a specialty of anthropology and particularly books pertaining to the American aborigines. Card catalogue.



American Federation of Labor, 801–809 G St. NW. Frank Morrison, secretary. 4

The library at present consists of several thousand volumes, of reports, official documents, trade magazines, etc., both bound and unbound, which have gradually accumulated at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor. They have been acquired as the need for them has arisen, or as they have been sent in by publishers or authors, or by exchange. The collection was made primarily for use at headquarters, but it is frequently consulted by students and investigators, who are always made welcome. Thus far no regular library catalogue has been attempted.

American Republics, International bureau of. This became the Pan American Union in 1910. *See* Columbus Memorial Library, Pan American Union.

American University, Nebraska Ave. near Mass Ave. NW. Rev. Albert Osborn, register. City office 1422 F St. NW. 6

The library is not yet open for use. There are about 20,000 vols. and 25,000 pamphlets, uncatalogued.

Apostolic Mission House, Catholic University, Brookland, D. C. Rev. Walter Elliott, C. S. P., director. 7

The library of the Apostolic mission house is at present undergoing "such improvements as will quite transform it." Statistics, etc., are therefore at present not available.

Army and Navy Club, Conn. Ave. and I St. NW. J. L. Schley, secretary. 8

HISTORY.—The library was created when the club was reorganized in 1891, and since that time has gradually grown, mostly through donations of members.

REGULATIONS.—Open 7 a. m.–1 a. m., including Sundays and holidays. Club library for members only. Does not engage in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—1,200 vols., consisting of books of interest to the Army and Navy, including documents, some little fiction and history. It is not the policy of the club to add to the library by purchase, increase depending upon donations from members.

Army Medical School (U. S. War Department), 721 13th St. NW. Herman von Oehsen, librarian. 9

HISTORY.—Library was established in June, 1910. Additions are made by requisition and issues received from the Surgeon General, U. S. A.

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 a. m.–4.30 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays. Reference library for the use of the faculty and student officers stationed at the school. Does not engage in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—2,343 vols. and pamphlets. Growth for year ending February 28, 1914, 159 vols. Consists of standard works on medicine, pharmacy, surgery, and allied sciences.

Army War College (U. S. Army). Washington Barracks, foot of 4½ St. SW. M. Bartow Mercer, librarian. 10

HISTORY.—Certain books purchased by the original War College Board in July, 1902, constituted the beginning of this library. The Army War College was organized August 15, 1903, from which date the library has been a prominent feature of the work of the office, widening in scope and increasing in importance to the War Department and to the Army in general from day to day since that time. The library is under the supervision of the secretary of the Army War College, at present Maj. Charles Crawford, U. S. A.

REGULATIONS.—Open from 9 a. m.–4.15 p. m. daily except Sundays. Reference library primarily maintained for the use of the student officers attending the War College course and for the officers of the War College Division, General Staff, but all bureaus of the War Department, Navy Department, Marine Corps, and other Government offices have access to the material available. Through the medium of weekly lists of books received and information noted and indexed the library proves of great value to the Army at large, books and periodicals being issued to all officers, wherever located, on request.

RESOURCES.—34,427 vols. and pamphlets. The library is strong in military reference books, embracing a large number of works on military art and science, military history, military biography, military bibliography, and is constantly collecting the most reliable material available to be used in the preparation of military monographs on various countries.

Associated Charities Reference and Loan Library of Sociological Books and Pamphlets, 923 H St. NW. Walter S. Ufford, general secretary in charge. 11

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 a. m.–5 p. m. daily except Sunday. Reference and circulating library for the use of any one interested in social service work. Does not engage in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—About 1,000 vols. and pamphlets, including many reports of sister societies and publications relating to social service work. Card catalogue.

Bahai Assembly of Washington Library. 12

A small circulating library of books dealing with Bahaism is maintained for the present at the residence of Mrs. Egerton R. Boyle, 2602 Wisconsin Ave. NW.

Bar Association of the District of Columbia, City Hall, D St. opposite 4½ St. NW. T. Ellis Allison, librarian. 13

REGULATIONS.—The librarian or assistant is on duty each week day from 9 a. m.–5 p. m., but the library is open to members continuously, night and day, every day in the year. Privileges are limited to members of the Bar association of the District, and to members of the bar specially permitted by the board of directors, and, to a limited extent, to out-of-town lawyers when introduced by a member. Reference library only for the aid of practicing lawyers. Is not a circulating library. Does not engage in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—15,838 vols. 393 vols. added during 1913. Library consists of textbooks on general legal subjects, legal digests and reference works and reports of decisions of American and English courts.

Biological Survey, Bureau of (U. S.). *See* Agriculture, Library of the Department of (U. S.). Bureau Libraries.

Blind, National Library for the. *See* National Library for the Blind.

Business High School, 9th and R Sts. NW. Miss Margaret D. Davies, librarian. 14

HISTORY.—The library was started with a few volumes as a nucleus in 1890 when the school was opened. Prior to the year 1908 there was no appointed librarian; teachers took charge of material and room. Since 1908, with the appointment of a librarian, the work has developed repidly.

REGULATIONS.—Open 8.45 a. m.–3.30 p. m. every school day. Circulating and reference library for the use of the pupils and teachers of the school. Pupils are at liberty to use the library before and after school and at lunch hour without any restrictions. During school sessions they are privileged to use it during study hours with permission of the teacher in charge of the study rooms. Aims to help the pupils to more extended reading on all subjects in the curriculum. The volumes in the library are supplemented twice weekly by loans from the Public Library.

RESOURCES.—2,130 vols. Average increase, 90 vols. per year. The library has a collection of clippings arranged in clipping cases and provided with a typewritten subject catalogue. Ten magazines are regularly received and made available by the Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, 1905–1913, and current numbers. Card catalogue and shelf list.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 2 Jackson Place, near Pa. Ave. NW. Miss Kathryn Sellers, librarian. 15

HISTORY.—The Carnegie endowment for international peace was established April 1, 1911. At the beginning of 1914, the library was thrown open to the public.

REGULATIONS.—Open every week day from 9 a. m.–4.30 p. m. except Saturdays, when it closes at 1 p. m. Reference library primarily for the use of the staff, but may be used by anyone.

RESOURCES.—About 5,000 vols. Specializes in international law and relations, and the literature of peace and war.

Carroll Institute, 912–920 10th St. NW. William H. Lepley, librarian. 16

HISTORY.—Carroll Institute was organized in September, 1873, and the library was established in 1880.

REGULATIONS.—Open from 9 a. m.–10 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays. Circulating library, privileges extended to members of the Institute only. Does not engage in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—About 5,000 vols., 280 pamphlets, and 60 maps. Average growth per year about 50 vols. The leading magazines are kept on file in the reading room for the use of the members. The library is of a general character, special attention being given to fiction, poetry, travel, religion, history, and biography. There is a card catalogue.

Catholic University of America, Brookland, D. C. Rev. Dr. William Turner, librarian. 17

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 a. m.–5 p. m. daily except Sunday. The reference room is open to anyone, the circulating library to professors and students. Engages in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—100,000 vols. and pamphlets. Average growth per year from 4,500 to 5,000 vols. The departments best represented are philosophy, scriptures, political science, law, education, chemistry, physics, and history. Card catalogues, author complete, dictionary not yet completed.

Census, Bureau of (U. S. Department of Commerce), 1st and B Sts. NW. Miss Anne Gunnell Cross, librarian. 18

HISTORY.—The library dates from 1899, when it was started by a bequest of 3,000 bound vols. and 4,000 pamphlets from the Eleventh Census. Until June, 1903, however, there was no regular organization or systematic method of obtaining books or periodicals needed in the work of the bureau. At that time an exchange was established with the various State libraries, departments, and bureaus, and through the courtesy of their officials many valuable volumes have been received. Foreign documents are now received through the International Exchange or the State Department. An exchange with trade, technical, and economic journals has also been established, until at the present time they number about 578. The plan of collecting was initiated by Dr. S. N. D. North, at that time Director of the Census, with the aid and advice of Mrs. Kate B. Wilson, in charge of the library, Dr. John Shaw Billings, and several other persons familiar with census work. The library has a large borrowing system in connection with the Library of Congress, and receives valuable assistance from that source.

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 a. m.–4.30 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays; reference library primarily for the use of the employees of the bureau, but open to any inquirers. Engages in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—Bound vols. March 1, 1914, 28,970; unbound vols. and pamphlets, 39,418; unaccessioned vols. which will be bound later, about 600. Average growth per year, about 2,000. The library consists of statistical publications of the United States and principal foreign Governments, State and municipal documents relating to the lines of inquiry taken up by the bureau, press almanacs, and similar statistical annuals, also a few select works on statistics and economics. The library is strong in State reports and census reports—United States, State, and foreign. It has a card catalogue arranged for the specialist, the subject headings having been chosen with direct reference to the work of the bureau.

Central High School, O St. between 6th and 7th Sts. Miss Laura N. Mann, librarian. 19

HISTORY.—The library of the Central High School came into existence in January, 1890. It had been preceded by the library of the Boys Advanced Grammar School, which in 1882 became the High School of Washington. In the summer of 1889 a wing was added to the building, and in the following winter, when the change in name was made from the High School of Washington to the Central High School, the library was moved from the small class room in the main building into its present quarters in the addition. In 1882, when the first real high school was established, the library came into the possession of the collection known as the Washington Library. At the same time the school authorities provided the sum of $1,000

for the purchase of books for the new school. From time to time sums were obtained from entertainments given by the students, but now Congress provides that the sum of $1,000 may be taken from the contingent fund for the purchase of books and periodicals for all the high and normal schools of the District. Of this the Central High School receives about $100.

In the matter of library instruction of the students, the tradition goes back to the first librarian, Dr. Francis R. Lane, and his assistant. This developed into illustrated blackboard talks, and in 1906 a library training class was inaugurated.

REGULATIONS.—Open 8.45 a. m.–3.30 p. m. during school days; reference and circulating library for the use of the pupils of the Central High School. Occasionally engages in loans with other high schools.

RESOURCES.—5,956 vols. exclusive of bound periodicals, which number 603 vols. Unbound pamphlets, including public documents, 634, besides about 1,300 unbound periodicals. The growth at the present time is slight, most of the money being used to replace lost and worn-out books. Dictionary card catalogue.

Chamber of Commerce. *See* Washington Chamber of Commerce.

Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, Library of the, 704 Riggs Building, 15th and G Sts. NW. Miss Esther Dodge, librarian. 20

HISTORY.—The library began to accumulate with the organization of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, in April, 1912. It was not, however, accessioned and catalogued until October of that year. It was developed principally along the lines of tariff, banking and currency, and commerce.

In September, 1913, a special room was acquired for the library, which previous to that time had been scattered throughout the offices in bookcases and on shelves. At present the books have exceeded the shelf capacity, and arrangements are being made to increase the space for new accessions.

The library is a member of the Special Libraries Association.

REGULATIONS.—Open every week day from 9 a. m.–5 p. m. except Saturdays, when it closes at 1 p. m. Reference library for the use of the chamber and its members. Does not engage in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—677 vols. and about 5,000 pamphlets. In addition to these publications, the library includes 87 files of trade papers and magazines, a file of bills introduced in Congress which have to do with the business interests of the country, and the Congressional Record. The principal subjects covered are tariff, banking and currency, and commerce. The greatest part of the library falls under the subject of social and political science, i. e., agriculture, transportation, communication, education, labor, trusts and corporations, commercial organizations, manufacture, industry, hygiene, and executive, legislative, and judicial documents. Card catalogue of Library of Congress printed cards.

All publications of the chamber are kept on file in the library. These include the Nation's business, the general and legislative bulletins, the referenda, membership lists, committee reports, and certain speeches in pamphlet form.

There is also a clipping bureau in connection with the library, which follows such subjects as accord with the work and interests of the chamber.

It is purposed in time to make the collection of publications issued by commercial organizations in the United States and abroad as complete as possible. Recently, many publications, mostly pamphlets, have been received from abroad.

Chemistry, Bureau of (U. S.). *See* Agriculture, Library of the Department of (U. S.). Bureau Libraries.

Chevy Chase College and Seminary, Chevy Chase, Md. Mrs. Mary B. Coppee, librarian. 21

A school library open throughout the school year for the use of the students and teachers.

Children's Bureau (U. S. Department of Labor), Willard Building, 513–515 14th St. NW. Miss Laura A. Thompson, librarian. 22

HISTORY.—The Children's Bureau was established by an act of Congress approved April 9, 1912, and began active operations upon the passage of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill on August 23, 1912. The law states that it shall investigate and report "upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life among all classes of our people, and shall especially investigate the questions of infant mortality, the birth rate, orphanage, juvenile courts, desertion, dangerous occupations, accidents and diseases of children, employment, legislation affecting children in the several States and Territories." The library of the bureau was started in October, 1912.

REGULATIONS.—Open from 9 a. m.–4.30 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays. Reference library for the use of the staff of the Children's Bureau, but other readers are welcome. Engages in interlibrary loans, but owing to its limited resources, chiefly is a borrower.

RESOURCES.—About 1,200 vols. and 2,000 pamphlets. Besides general reference books, the library consists largely of reports, pamphlets, circulars, and newspaper clippings on the subject of child welfare. It has in course of preparation a Union card catalogue of the literature in the various libraries in the District of Columbia relating to the field of work of the bureau.

Christian Science Reading Room, Colorado Building, NE. cor. 14th and G Sts. NW. Mrs. E. Maud Talcott, librarian. 23

REGULATIONS.—The Reading Room is open to all from 10 a. m. to 9.30 p. m. every day except Wednesdays when it closes at 7 p. m., and Sundays when it is open from 2.30 p. m. to 5.30 p. m. There is a small reference and loan collection; exact statistics not available.

Civil Service Commission (U. S.), 1724 F St. NW. 24

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 a. m.–4.30 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays. Reference library primarily for the use of the commission, but open to the public.

RESOURCES.—About 4,200 vols. and pamphlets, chiefly publications relating to civil service and civil service reform in the United States, including States and cities, and foreign countries.

Coast and Geodetic Survey (U. S. Department of Commerce), New Jersey Ave. and B St. SE. Ralph M. Brown, librarian. 25

HISTORY.—The library was started about 1832, with a nucleus of the technical books purchased abroad in 1816 by Mr. Hassler, first superintendent of the survey. Like most bureau libraries of the early days, the Coast Survey library grew slowly,

amounting to only 4,000 books in 1878. Modern library methods were introduced in 1898, the library being entirely reclassified and recatalogued according to the best usage of the day. An inventory was also taken, and 15,000 books and pamphlets were found to be on the shelves. Since 1898 the library has been managed with the sole idea of making it a splendidly efficient working library for the bureau. Approximately 20,000 books of no use to the bureau have been discarded. The library has grown steadily in efficiency and decreased steadily in size, in spite of the average annual accession of 700 vols. It is estimated that 10,000 books more will have to be eliminated before the library will be in its best possible condition.

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 a. m.–4.30 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays. Reference library primarily for the use of the bureau, but any responsible person known to the librarian or properly vouched for may consult books in the library or may draw out books that are not in constant use. Engages in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—25,000 vols. and pamphlets. 35,000 maps, charts, and blue prints (domestic and foreign). 69,000 field records (sent in by surveying parties). 13,000 negatives and prints of survey work and of Alaskan, Northern, Northeastern, and Northwestern boundary surveys. 653 vols. and pamphlets added last year. The scope of the library is the scope of the Survey—surveying in all its aspects. The library is particularly strong in mathematics, astronomy, tides and currents, geodesy (6,000 vols. and pamphlets), hydrography (5,000 vols. and pamphlets), terrestrial magnetism (4,000 vols. and pamphlets), boundaries of the United States (600 vols. and pamphlets). Author, title (if considered useful), and subject card catalogues. Periodical reference card catalogue of articles of interest to the bureau.

PUBLICATIONS.—List and Catalogue of Publications Issued by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1816–1902. With Supplement to August, 1908.

College of Veterinary Medicine, 2113–2115 14th St. NW. 26

There is a small collection of books on veterinary medicine and allied subjects in the assembly room for the use of the students, who are charged an annual library fee of $2. The collection is accessible at all times, there being no fixed hours of opening.

Columbia Historical Society, Pacific Building, 622 F St. NW. Mrs. Mary Stevens Beall, secretary, 2116 P St. NW., acts as librarian. 27

HISTORY.—The society was organized April 4, 1894, and incorporated May 3 the same year, for the collection, preservation, and diffusion of knowledge respecting the history and topography of the District of Columbia.

REGULATIONS.—Open every Wednesday 11 a. m.–4 p. m. from November to May, inclusive; at other times by special appointment with the secretary. Members and other students are welcome to the use of the library. Books can be taken out for a very limited time. Does not engage in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—652 bound vols., 3,520 magazines, pamphlets, and unbound books, 33 maps. Average growth per year about 45 vols., mostly by gift or bequest. The library specializes in books about the District of Columbia. Has a printed card index.

Columbia Institution for the Deaf, Kendall Green, 7th St. corner of Florida Ave. NE. Miss Helen Northrop, librarian. 28

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 a. m. to noon daily except Sundays. Reference library for the use of the students within the school.

RESOURCES.—About 5,000 vols., including 1,200 vols. in the Baker collection relating to the education of the deaf, said to be the best collection of the oldest literature in existence.

Columbian University. *See* George Washington University.

Columbus Memorial Library, Pan American Union, 17th St. bet. B and C Sts. NW. Charles Edwin Babcock, librarian (acting). 29

HISTORY.—The Columbus Memorial Library is the library of the Pan American Union, which was established in 1890 under the name International Bureau of American Republics. In 1910 the present name was adopted at the Fourth Pan American Conference held in Buenos Aires. In April of this same year the present building, the result of a gift of $750,000 from Mr. Andrew Carnegie and of contributions from the Government of the various Republics, was dedicated. The Pan American Union is maintained by the 21 American Republics, controlled by a governing board composed of the Secretary of State of the United States and the diplomatic representatives in Washington of the other Republics of America, administered by a director general, Mr. John Barrett, and an assistant director, Mr. Francisco J. Yanés.

The library, intended as a memorial to commemorate the assembling of the First International Conference of American Republics, held in Washington, 1889–1890, was definitely established by resolution in the second International American Conference, held in Mexico City in the winter of 1901–2. Its real development has taken place in the last few years, as is shown by a comparison of the following figures for 1906 with those given below. 14,326 vols. and pamphlets, 538 maps, 1,500 photographs, 27,718 separate issues of periodicals, and no catalogue or index cards.

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 a. m.–4.30 p. m. daily, except Sundays and holidays. Reference library for the use of the general public.

RESOURCES.—28,399 vols. and pamphlets, 1,095 maps, 84 atlases, 1,076 periodicals, 14,025 photographs. 2,579 vols. and 1,602 pamphlets were received in 1913. The library is entirely Latin American and only such publications as relate to that region are preserved. There is a dictionary catalogue for both books and periodical articles, comprising about 100,000 cards. A printed catalogue of history and description and travel has been issued. Supplement No. 1 to this catalogue was issued in 1909, and Supplement No. 2 is ready for printing.

Commerce, Department of (U. S.), Commerce Building, 19th St. and Pa. Ave. NW. 30

The Department of Commerce was established March 4, 1913, and the formation of a department library was begun almost immediately. All books not actually needed by the several bureaus which were placed under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce have been brought together as a nucleus in central quarters on the tenth floor of the Commerce Building. At present no definite statement concerning the collection can be made.

Congress, Library of (U. S.), Capitol Hill, 1st St. between East Capitol and B Sts. SE. Dr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian; Bernard R. Green, Superintendent of building and grounds. 31

Staff:

General Administration—
Chief Assistant Librarian—A. P. C. Griffin.
Chief Clerk—A. R. Boyd.
Secretary—Jessica L. Farnum.

Chiefs of Divisions—
Bibliography—H. H. B. Meyer (chief bibliographer).
Card Section—C. H. Hastings.
Catalogue—Charles Martel.
Classification—C. W. Perley.
Documents—H. J. Harris.
Law—J. D. Thompson (law librarian).
Manuscripts—Gaillard Hunt.
Maps and Charts—P. Lee Phillips.
Music—O. G. T. Sonneck.
Order—F. W. Ashley.
Periodicals—W. A. Slade.
Prints—A. J. Parsons.
Reading Room—W. W. Bishop (superintendent).

Copyright Office—
Register of Copyrights—Thorvald Solberg.
Assistant Register—Ernest Bruncken.

BUILDING.—The building was erected under acts of Congress approved April 15, 1886, October 2, 1888, and March 2, 1889, at a cost of $6,340,700 (below the limit fixed by law—$6,500,000). The land cost $585,000 in addition. The architects were John L. Smithmeyer and Paul J. Pelz. Gen. Edward P. Casey, Chief of Engineers of the Army, was placed in charge of the construction. He was succeeded on his death in March, 1896, by Bernard R. Green, who had assisted Gen. Casey as superintendent and engineer. The building was completed in February, 1897, and opened in November. The site is about 10 acres in extent, and of this the building occupies about 3¾ acres. The floor space is about 10 acres (430,255 square feet). The book stacks contain about 102½ miles of shelving, representing a capacity of 3,540,000 vols. of books and 84,000 vols. of newspapers. For details of decorations, see the guide books to the city, and especially the Handbook of the Library of Congress, compiled by Herbert Small. Boston, Curtis & Cameron, 1913.

HISTORY.—The Library of Congress was established by the "Act to make provision for the removal and accommodation of the Government of the United States," approved April 24, 1800. The act carried with it an appropriation of $5,000 for the purchase of books. It soon became necessary to effect an organization to take care of the books, and this was done by the act of January 26, 1802, and on the 29th of the same month John Beckley was appointed the first Librarian of Congress. The Library was destroyed on August 24, 1814, when the Capitol was burned by the British troops. As soon as Thomas Jefferson, then living in retirement at Monticello, heard of the loss he offered his library to Congress, and on October 21, 1814, a joint resolution was passed authorizing the Joint Library Committee to negotiate for its purchase. The result of these negotiations was the purchase, early in 1815, of 6,500 vols. for $23,950. Twice again did the Library suffer from fire.

On the night of December 22, 1825, both the Library and the Capitol had a narrow escape, and considerable but no serious damage was done by water. The fire of December 24, 1851, was more serious, more than half of the collection, about 35,000 vols., including about two-thirds of the Jefferson collection, was destroyed. To restore the Library, Congress, in 1852, appropriated $75,000, and from this time on the growth of the Library went on uninterruptedly. In 1862 John Hill Burton, in The Book-Hunter, alludes to the Library of Congress in passing as containing "from sixty to seventy thousand volumes."

On December 31, 1864, Ainsworth R. Spofford was appointed Librarian, and from the year 1865 on the increase was more rapid. At the time of the transfer to the new building, in 1897, there were 787,715 vols. It was still below a million when Dr. Herbert Putnam was appointed, April 5, 1899. At the present time it has reached the great total of 2,250,000 vols. A detailed History of the Library of Congress, vol. 1, 1800–1864, by W. D. Johnston, was published by the Library in 1904. The history of the period subsequent to 1864 will be found in the annual reports of the Librarian of Congress. A Historical Sketch, covering the first hundred years, by Mr. David Hutcheson, was printed in the annual report for 1901, p. 183–197.

Librarians since the organization of the Library: John Beckley, 1802–1807; Patrick Magruder, 1807–1815; George Watterston, 1815–1829; John Silva Meehan, 1829–1861; John G. Stephenson, 1861–1864; Ainsworth Rand Spofford, 1864–1897 (June 30); John Russell Young, 1897 (July 1)–January 17, 1899; Herbert Putnam, 1899 (April 5).

REGULATIONS.—Open from 9 a. m.–10 p. m. daily, and on Sundays and holidays from 2 p. m.–10 p. m. The Library is not open on Christmas nor on the Fourth of July. For reference use the Library is absolutely free to any reader over 16 years of age. The classes of borrowers are designated by statute; special permits are sometimes issued, and in some cases the privilege of drawing books is granted upon formal deposit of $5. The Library engages extensively in interlibrary loans with librarians all over the country in the interest of scholarship. Books which should be in the local library are not lent, nor are reference books, nor certain classes, such as genealogies, whose absence would be a serious inconvenience. In such a large institution many special cases must arise, and readers contemplating a more extended use of the Library should provide themselves with copies of the Rules and Practices Governing the Use and Issue of Books, and the Information for Readers in the Main Reading Room, which may be obtained on application at the Reading-room desk.

RESOURCES.—The Library now contains about 2,250,000 vols. The exact figures for June 30, 1913, being 2,128,225 books, 135,223 maps and charts, 630,799 vols. and pieces of music, 360,494 prints: a numerical statement of the manuscripts is not feasible. The growth for the year ending June 30, 1913, was 115,862 books, 6,100 maps and charts, 39,167 vols. and pieces of music, and 10,749 prints.

Accessions are made by purchase, by gift, by copyright, by exchange, by receipt of United States Government documents either by law or through the courtesy of other departments, by international exchange with foreign governments, by gifts from state and municipal governments, and by additions to the Smithsonian Deposit. The annual appropriation for the purchase of books is $98,000.

The Library is rich in special collections acquired since 1897. The *manuscript* collection is of the first importance, including the Papers of nine Presidents: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Pierce, and Johnson; American statesmen and politicians: Franklin, R. Morris, Hamilton, Van

Buren, Duff-Green, Washburne, Clayton, Chase, Crittenden, Lyman Trumbull, E. M. Stanton, John Sherman, Gideon Welles (deposited), James H. Hammond, J. L. M. Curry; Military papers: Pickett papers, Gen. George B. McClellan, Gen. W. T. Sherman; Diplomatic: William Short papers; Naval papers: Preble, John Paul Jones; Commercial history: Ellis, 1805–1853, Bourne, 1776–1816, Galloway, early part of the 18th century; Letters of William Taylor (the latter part of the 18th century), of John White, Cashier of the Bank of the U. S. at Baltimore, Edward Dixon, Merchant of Port Royal, 1743–1796; District of Columbia: Papers of William Thornton, George Watterston; European archives: Stevens Index, 1763–1783; upwards of 100,000 folios of transcripts of documents relating to American colonial history; State papers: Continental Congress, House of Representatives; Colonial documentary history: Records of Virginia Company, Spanish papers of New Mexico and Florida, Philippine and Guam documents; Scientific: Maury papers; Mexican history: Yturbide papers, Inquisition papers (1759–); Literary: Louise Chandler Moulton collection of letters. The *prints* have been enriched by the Hubbard collection, gift in 1898 of Mrs. Gardner G. Hubbard, by her will (1909), the income of a trust fund of $20,000 is applied to the purchase of additional engravings; Noyes, Works of Japanese artists; Garrett, 19,113 prints (on deposit); George Lothrop Bradley, 1,980 engravings; Prints issued by the government calcographies of France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and Austria-Hungary. The *maps* include the manuscript maps of Lord Howe, the Lowery collection of maps of Spanish possessions now within the limits of the United States, and one of the most extensive collections of Atlases in existence. The *music* collection is the most extensive in the Western Hemisphere, and is only surpassed by one or two collections in Europe. The *document* collection is hardly surpassed by the Public documents library which the Superintendent of Documents has brought together, and the collection of foreign documents is the most extensive outside of Europe. Among *printed books* mention should be made of the Weber library (Sanskrit literature), 3,018 vols., 1,002 pamphlets; Hattala (Slavic, about 1,500 vols.); Yudin (Russian, 80,000 vols.); The Huitfeldt-Kaas (Scandinavian, 5,000 vols.): The John Boyd Thacher collection of Incunabula (deposited). The Deinard collection of Hebraica, comprising upward of 10,000 titles, was given to the Library by Mr. Jacob H. Schiff in 1912. The foundations of a Japanese collection were laid through the purchases by Prof. Asakawa in 1907. The Chinese books have been put in order and steps have been taken to strengthen the weak spots which have been disclosed. Mention should also be made of the Hawaiian books. The collections of books in American history and genealogy, the social, economic and political sciences, and especially in banking, are noteworthy.

PUBLICATIONS.—The Library has issued an extensive series of publications including texts as well as bibliographic aids. Among the former are the Proceedings of the Continental Congress, the Papers of the Virginia Company, the Washington papers, to mention but a few. The bibliographical publications include List of Geographical Atlases, 18th century newspapers, genealogies, early music, opera librettos, and the reference lists prepared by the Division of Bibliography. For a complete list of these see the List of Publications which may be had on request.

Corcoran Gallery of Art, 17th St., corner New York Ave. NW.
Frederick B. McGuire, secretary and director. 32

There is only a small collection of art books of reference for the use of the students of the school and the office force of the institution.

Corporations, Bureau of (U. S. Department of Commerce), Commerce Building, 19th St. and Pa. Ave. NW. C. C. Houghton, librarian. 33

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 a. m.–4.30 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays. Reference library for the use of the staff of the bureau, but open to any one interested in its work.

RESOURCES.—About 500 vols. dealing with economic aspects of corporations, and 500 law books dealing chiefly with corporation law. These represent the residue from a larger collection, the rest of the books having been transferred to the Department of Commerce library.

Cosmos Club, 1520 H St. NW. W. W. Bishop, chairman library committee. 34

REGULATIONS.—Open 7.30 a. m.–1 a. m., including Sundays and holidays. Club library for use of members only within the building. Does not engage in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—About 3,000 vols. and pamphlets. Average growth, 300 vols. Receive regularly 20 newspapers and about 45 periodicals which are not bound. Has a special collection of the writings of members of the club. Card catalogue of authors only.

Customs Appeals, United States Court of. *See* United States Court of Customs Appeals.

Dairy Division (U. S.). *See* Agriculture, Library of the Department of (U. S.). Bureau libraries.

Daughters of the American Revolution. *See* National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Documents Library. *See* Public Documents Library, Superintendent of Documents office.

Eastern High School, 7th and C Sts. SE. Dorothea W. Boyd, librarian. 35

HISTORY.—The library was founded when the school was established in 1891. It began with a couple of hundred reference books. For a number of years additions were made through the efforts of the teachers, and pupils who secured money by giving plays, concerts, luncheons, etc. During these early years the library was greatly helped by a donation of about two thousand volumes received from Mr. William Hendley, a citizen of the northeastern part of the city. It was under this method of raising money by voluntary effort that the greater part of the collection was brought together.

About 1898 the Board of education forbade the raising of money in the manner above described, and since then the new books have been paid for from the contingent fund of the public schools. The allowance for the first seven years was $100 a year, but since 1905 that sum has been cut down considerably.

REGULATIONS.—Open from 8.45 a. m.–3.30 p. m. Reference library for the pupils and teachers of the school. All pupils during their free hours have the

privilege of using the library, and consequently there is a large class working there every hour of the day. Pupils may take books home over night. Books are borrowed from the Public Library.

RESOURCES.—4,599 vols. and 1,430 pamphlets, making 6,029 in all. Increase, 60 to 100 vols. per year (1913, 75 vols.). Twenty-two periodicals of a general and educational character are regularly received. There is a card catalogue.

Education, Library of the Bureau of (U. S. Department of the Interior), Old Post Office Department Building, 8th and F Sts. NW. Dr. John D. Wolcott, librarian. 36

HISTORY.—Founded in 1868, the nucleus being the private educational library of Henry Barnard, first Commissioner of education. Reorganized and consolidated in 1908-9 by the elimination of irrelevant material and the adoption of improved methods of administration.

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 a. m.-4.30 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays to all persons interested in educational literature. Mainly a reference library, but also lends books by mail to educators and school officials throughout the United States, and engages in interlibrary loans. Makes a specialty of supplying bibliographical information and guidance in educational subjects.

RESOURCES.—About 145,000 vols. and pamphlets. Annual accessions, 10,000 vols. A special pedagogical library, particularly strong in official documents, both American and foreign; in school and college publications, and in files of educational periodicals and society proceedings. Contains also many rare books and pamphlets and an extensive collection of American and foreign textbooks. Has a printed card catalogue, and cooperates with the Library of Congress in the cataloguing of educational books. Maintains a special card index of educational articles in current periodicals and reports.

PUBLICATIONS.—Monthly record of current educational publications, and annual and special bibliographies of education, which are published as bulletins. The Bureau of Education also collects and publishes the statistics of public, society, and school libraries.

Engineer Office (U. S. War Department), Southern Building, NE. corner of 15th and H Sts. NW., room 305. 37

There is a small collection of reference books, on water supply, river and harbor work and fortification, for the use of the bureau.

Engineer School Library (U. S. Army), Washington Barracks, foot of 4½ St. SW. Henry E. Haferkorn, librarian. 38

HISTORY.—The Engineer School at Washington Barracks, D. C., is under the supervision and control of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army. Its object is to give to the junior officers of the Corps of Engineers a postgraduate course in civil, military, and electrical and mechanical engineering; to make researches in such branches of science as relate to the duties of the Corps of Engineers; to disseminate information so obtained; to make such experiments and recommendations and to give such instruction as may be necessary for the civil engineering work of the Army, which consists very largely in the improvement of our rivers and harbors.

This library is not a departmental library, strictly speaking, but is the library of a service school of the Army which happens at this time to be located at a military post within the limits of the District of Columbia.

Its development has been gradual, and its genesis was in the library of the battalion of engineers, if a small assortment of technical books can be so designated. This battalion was transferred to Willets Point, N. Y. Harbor, in 1865, after the close of the Civil War, and according to Brig. Gen. Henry Larcom Abbot in his Early Days of the Engineer School of Application (No. 14, Occasional papers, Engineer School, 1904), the establishment of an engineer school (then called Engineer School of Application) was inaugurated in 1866, but systematic work did not really start until the summer of 1867. The working books of the battalion were the origin of the library, and to them were added others purchased from funds provided for carrying on certain special duties and investigations assigned to the battalion by Congress.

The purchase of books for these purposes was first specifically authorized by the Army appropriation act of July 5, 1884, and finally in the act of March 2, 1905, appears the item, Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D. C.

The Engineer School and its library were transferred in October, 1901, from Willets Point, N. Y., to Washington Barracks, D. C. The quarters up to the spring of 1914 were inadequate for the library, and with the exception of about 15,000 books, used as a working library, the rest of the collection has been either poorly shelved or stored away in wooden boxes.

Donations of very valuable collections have been received from the officers of the U. S. Corps of Engineers and from the officers of other branches of the Army. Among these have been found many rare works, making the library an extensive, well-selected working tool essential to the operations of the Engineer School, as laid down by law and regulations.

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 a. m.-4.30 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays. Reference library primarily for the use of the instructors and student-officers of the Engineer School and for the Corps of Engineers and other officers of the Army. Books are borrowed from other libraries, more especially from the Library of Congress.

RESOURCES.—About 50,000 books, 8,000 pamphlets, 500 maps, 250 typewritten manuscripts, representing translations, studies, and other papers by the staff of the school or by the student-officers, and from other sources, some of which are of a confidential character. Growth during 1913, 255 vols. purchased, 140 vols. periodical and society publications, and 1,000 vols. by donation. Devoted to technology and military art and science, specializing in the applied sciences, more especially hydraulic engineering. Card catalogue, dictionary system, with the use of the L. C. cards.

The library furnishes "copy" for cards to the L. C. of titles not on the shelves of the L. C., and found worthy of preservation, and for analytics from The Professional Memoirs, a bimonthly journal, published by the school board of the Engineer School for the Corps of Engineers, and Engineer Department-at-Large (an unofficial publication). The latter publication contains in each number a Select List of Articles of Engineering Interest (collected from periodical and society literature of the engineering profession).

PUBLICATIONS.—Select List of References on Inland Waterways of Europe, compiled by H. H. B. Meyer, chief bibliographer, Library of Congress . . . 1910; List of Publications Printed by the Battalion Press, Willets Point, New York Harbor and by the Engineer School Press, Washington Barracks, D. C., comp. by H. E. Haferkorn, 1910; Engineer School Library, List of Accessions . . . 1910, 1911; Engineer Troops, References to their Organization, Equipment, Training, and Duties . . . 1911; The War with Mexico, 1846–1848, a select bibliography, by H. E. Haferkorn . . . 1914.

Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, Board of (U. S. War Department), Southern Building, NE. corner of 15th and H Sts. NW. A. H. Ritter, chief clerk. 39

This office is a branch of the office of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, and has only a small collection of books required for office reference use.

Entomological Society of Washington, New National Museum Building, The Mall, B St. opposite 10th St. NW. S. A. Rohwer, librarian. 40

HISTORY.—The society was founded in 1884. The library, which was gradually accumulated by exchange, remained unarranged until 1911, when the present plan was organized.

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 a. m.-4.30 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays. Reference library for use in the museum by the members of the society. Does not engage in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—The collection consists mostly of entomological journals and transactions which are not in the library of the Division of Insects of the National Museum. It is not the policy of the society to maintain a complete library, but rather to obtain publications dealing with entomology, which are not otherwise immediately available to its members, in exchange for its proceedings.

Entomology, Bureau of (U. S.). *See* Agriculture, Library of the Department of (U. S.). Bureau libraries.

Esoteric Society, Oriental. *See* Oriental Esoteric Society.

Ethnology, Bureau of American. *See* American Ethnology, Bureau of.

Experiment Stations, Office of (U. S.). *See* Agriculture, Library of the Department of (U. S.). Bureau libraries.

Fairmont Seminary, 2701 14th St., corner Fairmont St. NW. Mrs. Lillian Hill, librarian. 41

HISTORY.—The library was started when the seminary was founded in 1899, and has developed with the school.

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. School library open only to the students of the seminary.

RESOURCES.—About 2,000 vols. and 24 maps. Average growth per year, about 100 vols. The library covers the fields of history, biography, travel, fiction, essay, and poetry. Eleven of the leading magazines are regularly received for the reading room.

Farm Management, Office of (U. S.). *See* Agriculture, Library of the Department of (U. S.). Bureau libraries.

Fisheries, Bureau of (U. S. Department of Commerce), NW. corner of 6th and B Sts. SW. Miss Rose M. MacDonald, librarian. 42

REGULATIONS.—Open from 9 a. m.–4.30 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays. The library is maintained primarily for the investigators of the bureau, to whom are lent any books desired either for field or office work. The library is also open to the public for reference use.

The bureau maintains branch libraries at the laboratories at Woods Hole, Beaufort, and Freeport for the use of the investigators at those stations. Books are temporarily transferred from the central library to the branch libraries. Engages in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—About 28,695 vols. Average growth per year 450 vols. The library is strong in ichthyology, commercial fisheries, fish culture, aquiculture, limnology, oceanography, and hydro-biology. There is a subject and author catalogue.

Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Bureau of (U. S. Department of Commerce), Commerce Building, 19th St. and Pa. Ave. NW. Edward Whitney, in charge. 43

HISTORY.—The present library was formed by the consolidation, under act of August 23, 1912, of the Bureau of Manufactures and the Bureau of Statistics. The books prior to that time, with the exception of a very small portion, constituted the library of the latter bureau, which, upon its organization in 1866, began to collect foreign official trade publications, etc. These at first were kept in the room of the chief clerk, under the immediate charge of a special clerk. In the early seventies the number of books had increased to such an extent as to warrant a special library room and the appointment of a librarian. From that time to this, the library has maintained a steady growth, principally through the medium of exchange of documents with foreign governments, United States departmental offices, and private publishers, with occasional purchases by means of congressional appropriation allowed for that purpose. It is the intention of the department to consolidate this library with the Department of Commerce library at a later date.

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 a. m.–4.30 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays. Reference library primarily for the use of the bureau, but anyone interested in commercial or other economic subjects is allowed to use the books in the library.

RESOURCES.—About 18,000 vols. and 2,000 pamphlets. Average increase, 500 vols. per year. Receives regularly between 300 and 400 trade papers and periodicals, about three-fourths of which are filed either permanently or for a limited period. The library is strong in official trade and navigation reports and statistics. Card catalogue incomplete.

Forest Service (U. S.). *See* Agriculture, Library of the Department of (U. S.). Bureau libraries.

Franciscan Monastery, head of Quincy St., Brookland, D. C. Father Godfrey Hunt, in charge. 44

HISTORY.—The monastery was founded about 1899 and the building dedicated in 1900. The collection of books was begun almost immediately by Father Godfrey Schilling, who remained in charge for a few years. After his departure not

much was done for some time, but at present the library is being put into a newly prepared room, in which steel stacks will be erected later.

REGULATIONS.—The library is open at all times to the members of the order and to the public for reference use throughout the day and evening.

RESOURCES.—There are from 8,000 to 10,000 vols., the exact figures not being available at present. The library has a good collection in religion and philosophy. Specializes in everything relating to the Franciscan order.

Friends' Select School, 1809–1817 I St. NW. 45

There is a reference and school library of about 1,500 vols. open throughout the school year to the teachers and students.

General Land Office, Law Library (U. S. Department of the Interior), 7th to 8th and E to F Sts. NW. H. Raymond Sheppard, librarian. 46

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 a. m.–4.30 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays. Reference library for the use of the staff of the General Land Office only. Does not engage in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—About 4,000 vols. consisting of federal and state statutes and reports, text books, digests, cyclopedias, etc. Card index.

Geological Survey, Library of the (U. S. Department of the Interior), 1330 F St. NW. Miss Julia L. V. McCord, librarian. 47

HISTORY.—Organized in 1882, when the first librarian, Mr. Chas. C. Darwin, from the Library of Congress, was appointed. He commenced systematically to collect a library of geological literature, using as a nucleus a heritage of several thousand volumes from the discontinued Hayden, King, and Powell surveys. A collection of 1,882 books, largely early American geology, was purchased from Robert Clarke, of Cincinnati, and a little later the Des Noyers collection of about 600 geological separates was acquired. An extensive system of exchange of the Survey's publications was inaugurated by which the library received, and continues to receive, important additions, consisting largely of transactions of societies and other serials, but also not a few monographs. Mr. Darwin continued as librarian until December, 1902, when he was superseded by Mr. F. B. Weeks, who introduced the modern method of cataloguing and reclassified the library, which at that time contained over 51,000 vols. Mr. Weeks was succeeded in April, 1908, by the present librarian, Miss J. L. V. McCord.

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 a. m.–4.30 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays. Reference library primarily for the use of the employees of the Survey. It is also by special act of Congress (Public Resolution No. 8, approved April 12, 1892), "accessible, under such rules and restrictions as the officers in charge * * * may prescribe * * * to the scientific investigators and to students of any institution of higher education now incorporated or hereafter to be incorporated under the laws of Congress or of the District of Columbia." The library is open to everyone for reference; books are lent for use in Washington to members of the Survey, to the librarians of other scientific libraries, and to scientific workers properly accredited to the librarian, for use outside of Washington, only in specially urgent cases, on approval of the director.

RESOURCES.—About 90,000 vols.; 100,000 pamphlets; 25,000 maps. Growth about 2,600 vols. per year. The library is restricted to geology (broadly defined) and related sciences. Catalogues (card) author, subject, serials, map.

It has almost complete sets of the publications of national and State geological surveys, both of America and foreign countries, and sets of all serials devoted to geology. It contains practically all the literature of geology, paleontology, and mineralogy. The bibliographic section is especially strong.

PUBLICATIONS.—(Annual) Bibliography of North American geology, with subject index. In preparation: A comprehensive bibliography of North American geology, from 1792, with subject index.

Geophysical Laboratory, Carnegie Institution of Washington, Upton St. near Conn. Ave. NW. 48

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 a. m.–4.30 p. m. daily except Sundays. Reference library for the use of the staff of the laboratory.

RESOURCES.—About 1,500 vols. mostly relating to the subjects investigated by the laboratory.

George Washington University, 2023 G St. NW. Alfred Francis William Schmidt, librarian. 49

Law Library, New Masonic Temple, 13th St. between New York Ave. and G St. NW.

Medical Library, 1325 H St. NW.

See also:

College of Veterinary Medicine, 2113 14th St. NW.

National College of Pharmacy, 808 I St. NW.

HISTORY.—George Washington University was established as a theological school under the title of Columbian College of the District of Columbia, by act of Congress in 1821, and the library goes back to the same date, as shown by certain books which bear the stamp of 1821. In 1873 the name was changed to Columbian University, and on September 1, 1904, its present name was adopted. Its growth was slow, for even as late as July 1, 1906, the arts and sciences library contained only 10,000 vols. and pamphlets. At that time the Heinzel library (7,200 books and pamphlets) was purchased, and the following year the Wachsmuth library (7,900 books and pamphlets). In 1908 the Mount Vernon alcove on international law and political science was founded through the generosity of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. Previous to 1904 the librarian was also registrar, but in that year Miss Harriet Freeby was appointed first regular librarian, serving from 1904 to 1906. She changed the classification from the Dewey decimal to the Cutter system, which has since been retained. Since 1906 Prof. Schmidt has performed the duties of librarian in addition to his regular work as professor.

Since the period of financial stringency in 1911 the library quarters have been inadequate to display the resources of the collection or to make them readily accessible. The quarters at present assigned to the library consist of the large reading room which contains all the reading texts, etc., necessary for the regular schoolroom work; a second room which is used for storage purposes and at the same time is a classroom, and in addition a regular stack room in which the nonusable books are simply stored.

The medical library has always been distinct from the main library and has formed a part of the medical department.

The law library was an integral part of the general library until the completion of the new building, when it was separated from the main collection and moved into its new quarters, since when it has been a part of the law department.

REGULATIONS.—Open from 9 a. m.–6.40 p. m. on regular school days. Regular university library; privileges extended to university students, faculty, alumni. Engages in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—45,740 vols., of which 38,221 constitute the arts and sciences library (10,759 unbound), 5,901 vols. constitute the law library, and 1,618 vols. make up the medical library. The average growth per year from 1906 to 1911 was about 2,000 vols., but since that time, owing to the straitened financial condition of the university, the accessions have fallen to 729 vols. for last year.

Special mention should be made of a collection on Germanic philology and allied subjects, the library of the late Prof. Richard Heinzel of the University of Vienna, and the classical library of Prof. Curt Wachsmuth of the University of Leipzig, and finally the special collection of over 4,000 vols. on international law and political science known as the Mount Vernon alcove which was established by Mr. Carnegie. The library has also a rather valuable collection of theological books.

Georgetown University, Riggs Memorial Library, 37th and O Sts. NW. Rev. Henry J. Shandelle, S. J., librarian. 50

In addition to the Riggs Memorial Library, which is the main library of the university, there are the following department libraries located within the university grounds:

Hirst Library.
Morgan Maryland Colonial History Library.
Observatory Library.

HISTORY.—The university library was established with the foundation of the college in 1789 and in 1891 transferred to the hall in the south pavilion of the Healy Building, which Elisha Francis Riggs, Esq., financier and philanthropist of Washington, had equipped with galleries, alcoves, and a main reading room for the purpose. In recognition of his munificence, it was named the Riggs Memorial Library, after the father and brother of the founder. In 1911 Mr. Riggs furnished the "annex," which is calculated to hold 70,000 vols., and also serves as a minor art gallery.

REGULATIONS.—This is the general library of Georgetown University. It is open from 8 a. m.–5 p. m., and at the same hours on Sundays and holidays to visitors. It is mainly a reference library. Privileges are extended to students in the arts and sciences and to persons known to the president and faculty of the university. It does not engage in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—The number of volumes in 1913 was 106,341, and pamphlets 62,649, with an average annual increase of 2,500 books and 1,250 pamphlets. The library contains some hundred vols. printed between 1472 and 1520; a rare line of religious polemics in monastic bindings; alcoves ol liturgical, ascetical, and hagiographical works; a remarkable assembly of books on the American Indian languages, and a comprehensive and serviceable collection of volumes in the fine arts.

Hirst Library, Georgetown College. Rev. Mark J. McNeal, S. J., librarian.

HISTORY.—The Hirst Library, named after Anthony A. Hirst, LL. D., '01, of Philadelphia, is the final aggregation of the three libraries of the college societies endowed by the students and maintained by an annual fee.

REGULATIONS.—Open daily from 12 m.–1 p. m., and from 6 p. m.–7 p. m.; for consultation Sunday from 7 a. m.–10 p. m., and Wednesday and Saturday from noon to 10 p. m. Privileges extended to all the students of George-

town University. It is the students' library of general scope, both circulating and reference. It does not engage in interlibrary loans.

Morgan Maryland Colonial History Library, Georgetown College. Rev. Edward I. Devitt, S. J., librarian.

HISTORY.—The James Ethelbert Morgan Fund established through the generosity of Carroll Morgan provides for this library mainly composed of books pertaining to the history of Maryland and the District of Columbia. Its importance is enhanced by the large, perfectly constructed archive or muniment vault which contains old papers, documents, and forms a depository to which Maryland and District families are invited to contribute their ancestral and other valuable papers. With it is connected a museum of historical relics synchronous with the books and documents.

REGULATIONS.—Open from 8 a. m.–11 a. m., and from 2 p. m.–5 p. m. daily. Its privileges are extended to students and investigators of Maryland Colonial and District of Columbia history for consultation. It is purely a library of reference and does not engage in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—It contains about 3,000 vols. and 750 pamphlets.

Observatory Library, located on Observatory Hill to the west of the Georgetown College. Rev. John T. Hedrick, S. J., librarian.

This is strictly a scientific library consisting mainly of works in astronomy and mathematics for the use of the observatory staff only. It contains about 2,000 vols. and 1,500 pamphlets collected since the erection of the astronomical observatory in 1846.

Georgetown University Law School Library, 506 E St. NW. Hugh J. Fegan, librarian. 51

REGULATIONS.—Open from 9 a. m.–9 p. m. daily except Sundays during the college term. Reference library for the use of students and university graduates. Does not engage in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—4,720 vols.; growth of from 250 to 500 vols. yearly. A carefully selected students' law library strong in American state reports. From a fund arising from the Denman bequest it specializes in works on Constitutional law.

Georgetown University Medical College Library, at the Medical College, 920 H St. NW., and at the hospital, southwest cor. of 35th and N Sts. NW. Frederick Shriver, librarian. 52

REGULATIONS.—Open from 9 a. m.–5 p. m. daily except Sundays during the college year. Strictly a professional reference library intended for the use of the medical students and members of the medical profession. Does not engage in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—In the section located at the Medical College there are 3,014 vols. besides numerous pamphlets. In the section located at the Georgetown University Hospital is the fine collection of the dean, Dr. George M. Kober (containing about 2,500 vols), which specializes in public hygiene and dietetics.

Georgetown Visitation Convent, 1524 35th St., near P St. NW. 53

REGULATIONS.—Open from 2 p. m.–4 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday when the hours are from 9 a. m.–4 p. m. Reference library for the use of the students and faculty.

RESOURCES.—About 6,000 vols.; 24 of the leading periodicals are currently received.

Gonzaga Library, New Gonzaga College Building, 19 I St. NW. Rev. E. DeL. McDonnell, S. J., librarian. 54

REGULATIONS.—Open every school day. Reference library for use of the students and faculty of the college and clergy of St. Aloysius church.

RESOURCES.—About 30,000 vols. The library is specially strong in philosophy and theology.

Gospel Mission Library, 214–216 4½ St. NW. 55

A reading room with about 500 books of a popular character was started during the past winter and is proving a success.

Government Hospital for the Insane, Nichols Ave., Congress Heights, SE. Mrs. Louise S. Hough, librarian. 56

HISTORY.—The institution was founded about 1855. Two libraries have grown up, the patients' library and the medical library.

REGULATIONS.—The medical library is open at all hours to the faculty of the institution. The patients' library is open on Monday and Thursday of each week.

RESOURCES.—There are about 4,000 vols. in the medical library, especially strong in neurology and psychiatry. The patients' library consists of about 6,000 vols., mostly in general literature and fiction. Forty-five medical journals and 10 magazines of a general character are currently received.

Government Printing Office (U. S.). A circulating library was formerly maintained, but it was abolished by act of March 4, 1909. The books were mostly sent to the Public Library. There is now only a small working library relating to printing. 57

See also Public Documents Library, Superintendent of Documents Office.

Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of the District of Columbia, Masonic Temple, 13th St. and New York Ave. NW. Horace S. Naylor, librarian. 58

HISTORY.—The library had its origin in a recommendation submitted to the Grand Lodge, F. A. A. M., in 1849. The object was to have a library of Masonic works only and to limit its use to Masons of the District of Columbia. This idea was carried out until Jan. 1873, when the library was opened to the public, and fiction added. The demand for fiction increased steadily until the library has outgrown the idea of a strictly Masonic reference collection, and is now supplying its readers more with popular novels than with Masonic literature.

The library is maintained by an annual appropriation from the Grand Lodge, expended under the direction of a committee.

REGULATIONS.—Open 10 a. m.–8 p. m.; Sundays and holidays excepted. Circulating library of general fiction and Masonic reference works. Under certain conditions the library is free to the general public; the reader must be recommended by a Mason. Does not engage in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—2,127 vols. Growth in 1913, 170 vols. The library has no special collection outside of Masonry. Its aim is to supply approved current fiction to the general reader and works on Masonry to those engaged in the study of that subject. It maintains a card catalogue.

Holy Cross Academy. *See* Academy of the Holy Cross.

Holy Cross College, Harewood Road NE. (Brookland). Very Rev. James Burns, Superior, C. S. C. 59

REGULATIONS.—Open daily throughout the school year. Theological reference library for the use of the students and faculty. Does not engage in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—About 10,000 vols. Average growth per year, about 500 vols. Rich in theological works and the writings of the Latin fathers. Card catalogue nearly complete.

House of Representatives Library (U. S.), The Capitol. H. C. McCarthy, librarian. 60

HISTORY.—The first mention of this library occurs in 1828. For some interesting facts in connection with it, see W. D. Johnston's History of the Library of Congress, v. 1, p. 387–392.

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 a. m.–4.30 p. m., or until the adjournment of the House. Reference library exclusively for the use of Members of Congress. Does not engage in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—About 25,000 vols. in the working collection and 450,000 vols. in reserve. Except for a few general reference books the collection consists of United States documents, 50 copies of each document published being received. Perhaps in no other library is duplication carried to such a high point as is found necessary in this, on account of the peculiar nature of the service rendered.

Howard University Carnegie Library, 6th St. and Howard Pl. NW. Miss Grace Liscom Hewett, librarian. 61

HISTORY.—Founded in 1867 by the gift of a Webster's Dictionary. Soon after the private library of Dr. D. B. Nichols, one of the founders of the university, and its first librarian, was purchased. Dr. Nichols served as librarian from 1867–1882, at the same time doing other work in the university. Through his efforts many large donations of books were made. In 1874, 500 vols. from Lewis Tappan were acquired, to be kept as a special collection under the designation The Tappan antislavery library.

Dr. C. H. R. Bulkley was the second librarian, also combining some teaching with his library administration; during his term the number of vols. was increased to 13,000. In 1891 Miss Irene C. Tyler was appointed librarian, the first to devote her whole time to the work. The library was then kept open for the first time during the school day. In 1898 Miss Flora L. P. Johnson was appointed and began to classify and catalogue the collection, a difficult undertaking in the overcrowded condition of the library.

In 1910 Mr. Andrew Carnegie gave $50,000 for a library building with the stipulation that an income of $5,000 annually should be assured for its support.

The law school has its own library in the law building and the medical school intends to move its collection to the medical building, but remaining also a branch of the general library.

REGULATIONS.—Open 8 a. m.–8.30 p.m.; medical room open until 10 p. m., Sundays and holidays excepted. General and reference library for the free use of the faculty and students of the university, and for the alumni students on payment of $1 library fee. The library borrows from the Public Library and from the Library of Congress.

RESOURCES.—29,700 vols. and 22,000 pamphlets, making a total of 51,700, including the Law library of 3,200 vols. and 200 pamphlets. Growth in 1912–13, 846 vols. The library is strong in antislavery books, including the Tappan antislavery collection. Card catalogue.

Hydrographic Office (U. S. Navy Department), Mills Building, 17th St. and Pa. Ave. NW. 62

There is a small collection of books consisting of sailing directions, and books of reference of a technical character pertaining to the work of the office, most of which have been received by way of exchange from other offices engaged in similar work.

Immaculata Seminary, Nebraska and Wisconsin Aves. NW. 63

REGULATIONS.—Hours and days of opening are suited to the convenience of the students, no regular time being fixed. Reference library for the use of the inmates of the seminary. Does not engage in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—About 1,500 vols. Growth last year, 30 vols. The library has a good working collection of general literature and subjects taught in the school, but is strongest in English literature and carefully selected fiction. Dewey system in use.

Immaculate Conception College (Dominican), 487 Michigan Ave. NE. (Brookland). Rev. Thomas à K. Reilly, O. P., librarian. 64

REGULATIONS.—Open for students from 11 a. m. to 12 m. on class days, to the faculty at all hours. Circulating and reference library for the faculty and students of the college and students of the Catholic University. Prior's (Superior's) permission required for all books lent to outsiders, always granted on request. Does not engage in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—About 15,000 vols. and a small collection of unimportant pamphlets and liturgical manuscripts. The increase in 1913 was about 500 vols., mostly patrology. While the collection is intended primarily for ecclesiastical students, the subjects are not restricted. The library is, however, strong in philosophy, theology, and canon law. There are various editions of St. Thomas Aquinas (O. P.), and various commentaries on his works, notably the Leonine edition of Cajetan on St. Thomas, and the complete works of Albertus Magnus, O. P. There is a card catalogue.

Immigration, Bureau of (U. S. Department of Labor), 513–515 14th St. NW. 65

The bureau has a collection of about 1,000 vols. for office use, consisting largely of law books and reports touching immigration matters. There are also a few volumes dealing with immigration in a more general way, and some books on foreign countries which treat especially of their people, their manners, customs, habits, etc.

Indian Affairs, Office of (U. S. Department of the Interior), Pension Building, G St. bet. 4th and 5th Sts. NW. M. S. Cook, clerk in charge of library. 66

HISTORY.—The library had as its nucleus a collection of some 100 or more vols. purchased in the early seventies for the use of the historiographer. This position was discontinued in a few years without any of the results of his labors being published. The work of bringing into one place the books scattered about the office

and cataloguing them was begun in 1899. But few purchases have been made, as there is no library fund, and the accessions, excepting Government documents, have, therefore, been somewhat fortuitous. Although the library has not been regularly provided for by law, and the work put on it entirely clerical, it has grown up to meet a real need of the office for information concerning Indian affairs.

In 1910 the law books belonging to the office were collected in one place, and thus what is known as the Law Library was established. It consists of about 525 vols., mostly United States statutes, court reports, opinions of the Attorney General, and decisions of the Comptroller, likely to contain matter of interest in connection with Indian affairs. It has not been catalogued, and is not in charge of the clerk who acts as librarian for the other collection of books.

REGULATIONS.—Open from 9 a. m.–4.30 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays. Reference library for the use of the clerks in the Office of Indian Affairs.

RESOURCES.—About 1,050 vols. in addition to the 525 vols. in the law library mentioned above. The collection consists of books relating more or less directly to Indians and is, in fact, a technical working library in the field covered by the activities of the office. Special mention should be made of a complete set of the annual reports of the Indian Office, of which very few exist, and a collection of Congressional documents and miscellaneous pamphlets relating to Indians, bound in 98 vols. of about 1,000 pages each. This set of volumes has continuous paging, and is indexed in handwriting by subjects, in 2 vols. When this indexing was begun, about 1878, card catalogues were not in use, and the original system has been continued. There is a card catalogue of the main collection by authors and subjects, the subjects being mainly the references in the books to Indian tribes.

Industrial Relations, Commission on (U. S.), Southern Building, 15th and H Sts. NW. Miss Clara Alida Richards, librarian. 67

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 a. m.–5 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays. Reference library primarily for the use of the staff of the commission, but open to anyone wishing to consult the material. Engages in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—About 1, 000 vols. restricted to labor questions and allied subjects. Card catalogue.

Insular Affairs, Bureau of (U. S. War Department). State, War, and Navy Building, southeast corner of 17th St. and Pa. Ave., rooms 246, 248, 250. Mrs. C. S. Coles, librarian. 68

HISTORY.—The collection was begun in 1898, so that the bureau might have readily available all published matter relating to noncontiguous territory, and during the time of its existence has served to answer the constantly recurring questions concerning the noncontiguous territory of the United States.

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 a. m.–4.30 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays. Reference library primarily for the use of the bureau, but may be used by anyone. Does not engage in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—About 1,485 vols. exclusive of pamphlets and several hundred vols. of unbound official gazettes of Porto Rico, Cuba, etc., some of which it would be very difficult to duplicate. There are about 500 maps. Average growth about 100 vols. and 100 maps per year. The collection is composed almost entirely of reports, laws, maps, and some manuscripts relating mainly to noncontiguous territory and receives currently the official reports and many newspapers from such regions. There is a card catalogue.

International Bureau of American Republics. This became the Pan American Union in 1910. *See* Columbus Memorial Library, Pan American Union.

International Health Commission Library (The Rockefeller Foundation), Southern Building, 15th and H Sts. NW., room 725. Miss Ono Mary Imhoff, librarian. 69

The International Health Commission is an outgrowth of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission, organized in 1909 for the eradication of hookworm disease in the United States. It was formally established by resolutions passed toward the end of 1913 by the Rockefeller Foundation, which had itself been created by an act of the New York Legislature of May 13, 1913.

The collection of a library has only just been begun. For fuller information concerning the plans and scope of the commission see the "Resolutions establishing the International health commission" and "Outline plan for cooperating in the work of relief and control of Uncinariasis (Hookworm disease) in infected countries."

International Reform Bureau (Inc.), 206 Pa. Ave. SE. Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts in charge of collection. 70

The International Reform Bureau was organized in 1895, and incorporated on May 9, 1896, "to promote those Christian reforms on which the churches sociologically unite, while theologically differing." There is a private library of several thousand volumes, and pamphlets, and a large collection of clippings. The whole will become public when placed in the new building about to be erected at the corner of Pa. Ave. and 2d St. SE.

Interstate Commerce Commission Library, 1317 F St. NW. Leroy Stafford Boyd, librarian. 71

HISTORY.—The commission was established in 1887 and almost at once special collections began to accumulate in the offices of the five commissioners and the secretary. In 1894 these separate collections were brought together into a regular library which has been maintained since.

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 a. m.–4.30 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays. Circulating library for officials and employees of the commission, and for officials of other departments. Open to the public for reference. Does not engage in interlibrary loans outside of Washington.

RESOURCES.—16,000 vols. and 10,000 pamphlets, 125 maps. Library strong in railroad literature and law. Special collections of bills, reports, and documents relating to Interstate commerce, 1885 to date. Card catalogue on 4 by 5 card, but is planning to adopt L. of C. printed cards.

Justice, Department of, 1435 K St. NW. George Kearney, librarian. 72

HISTORY.—The library had its beginning in the act of March 2, 1831 (4 Stat., 457), which appropriated $500 for the purchase of books for the office of the Attorney General. Thereafter appropriations were made from year to year with a gradual increase in the amount to meet the actual needs of the department. The collec-

tion has been augmented by donations from the other executive departments, and from the several States.

The office of librarian prior to 1907 was not a statutory position, but was filled by a law clerk of the department assigned to the work by the Attorney General. By the act of February 26, 1907 (34 Stat., 986), the office of librarian was made a statutory one.

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 a. m.–4.30 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays. The library is a reference library primarily for the use of the officials of the Department of Justice; its use is, however, by courtesy extended to officials of other executive departments, to the justices of the Supreme Court, the Court of Customs Appeals, the Court of Claims, the judges of other courts in the District of Columbia, and attorneys having cases before any of said courts. Does not engage in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—About 45,000 vols. and pamphlets. Average growth about 1,000 vols. per year. The collection consists of session laws, codes and compilations, and reports and digests of the various States of the Union, and of the United States British and British colonial laws and reports; some foreign law other than English good collection of law treatises and fair collection of legal periodicals; reference books; congressional documents and reports; a small collection of miscellaneous books, historical, biographical and sociological. Last printed catalogue, 1904. Card catalogue covering law treatises.

King Theological Hall Library, 2420 6th St. NW. 73

King Hall, incorporated in 1891, is a theological school established by the missionary council for preparing colored students for holy orders. The library has been merged into Howard University Carnegie Library and is now known as the Theological Loan Library from which books are lent to theological students for an indefinite period.

Labor Statistics Library, Bureau of (U. S. Department of Labor), Commerce Building, 19th St. and Pa. Ave. NW., rooms 201–209. Miss M. Alice Matthews, librarian. 74

HISTORY.—The library was begun in 1885 and in the early years consisted of a miscellaneous collection of books on all subjects. Within recent years all books not bearing upon labor or economic questions have been discarded, and those retained have been completely recatalogued and reclassified according to Library of Congress methods.

Since 1910 a trained librarian has been in charge who hopes to make the collection the best of its kind in this country. Students of labor problems are invited to make the fullest possible use of the resources of the library.

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 a. m.–4.30 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays. Reference library for the use of the employees of the bureau and all students and investigators of social problems. Books are lent only by special arrangement. Engages in interlibrary loans to some extent.

RESOURCES.—28,000 vols. and pamphlets, of which about 3,000 are uncatalogued and unbound vols. and pamphlets. Accessions in 1913, 3,250 vols. all of which were catalogued. The scope of the library embraces official and unofficial material, dealing with all phases of the labor problem, including statistics, economics, and social investigations. The library has special collections of trade-union publications, domestic and foreign labor, factory and mine inspection reports, cost of living, housing, industrial hygiene, accident prevention, social insurance, labor bibliography. Card catalogue (printed and typewritten).

Land Office. *See* General Land Office, Law Library.

Law Library of Congress. *See* Supreme Court Library and Congress, Library of.

Lighthouses, Bureau of (U. S. Department of Commerce), Commerce Building, 19th St. and Pa. Ave. NW. 75

The bureau has only a small collection of working technical books. Most of the books of the bureau were recently transferred to the library of the Department of Commerce.

M Street High School, M St. between New Jersey Ave. and 1st St. NW. Miss Julia B. Brandon, librarian. 76

REGULATIONS.—Open every school day from 9 a. m.–3 p. m., and when necessary for a half hour before school and for one hour after school; school library for reference and circulation; privileges are extended to the students and faculty of the school; does not engage in interlibrary loans, but works in close relations with the Public Library of the District of Columbia.

RESOURCES.—3,299 vols. and pamphlets; average appropriation per year of about $85. Good working school collection strongest in literature, history, and sociology. Card catalogue.

McKinley Manual Training School, 7th St. and Rhode Island Ave. NW. Miss Dorothy DeMuth Snyder, librarian. 77

HISTORY.—The library was started about 1904, but the first librarian was not appointed until 1909.

REGULATIONS.—Open every school day from 8.45 a. m.–3.30 p. m. School library for reference use; does not engage in interlibrary loans, but works in close relations with the Public Library of the District of Columbia.

RESOURCES.—1,500 vols.; average growth per year, 200 vols. Good working school collections in natural science, useful arts, literature, and history. Card catalogue.

Marist College Library, Brookland, D. C. Rev. F. Georgelin, librarian. 78

REGULATIONS.—Open "all the time." Reference library in two sections, one for the use of the staff of professors, the other for the use of the students. Does not engage in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—About 10,000 vols. and pamphlets. Average growth per year 150 vols. The library is strong in philosophy and sacred sciences. Card catalogue incomplete.

Marist Seminary Library, Fort Drive and 2d St. NE. Rev. J. J. Goergen, in charge. 79

REGULATIONS.—Open every day. Reference library for the use of the members of the teaching staff. Does not engage in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—3,460 vols. and 640 pamphlets. Growth last year, 73 vols. Has a special collection of old theological works and is strong in works of sacred oratory, English and French. Printed catalogue.

Markets, Office of (U. S.). *See* Agriculture, Library of the Department of (U. S.). Bureau libraries.

Metropolitan Club, 17th and H Sts. NW. Mr. P. Lee Phillips, librarian. 80

REGULATIONS.—Open throughout the year during club hours, for the use of members and their guests only, within the club building.

RESOURCES.—Over 10,000 vols. Average growth about 500 vols. per year. The library consists of general literature, with a moderate amount of standard fiction. A printed catalogue was issued in 1890. There is a complete catalogue in manuscript.

Miller Library, Forest Glen, Md. 81

This interesting and remarkable library of a true book lover is located so near the District line that it may well find a place in this compilation. The collection was the private library of J. De Witt Miller. Since 1901 it has been housed in a building especially erected for it by his friends, Mr. and Mrs. John Irvin Cassidy, of the National Park Seminary at Forest Glen.

Mines, Bureau of (U. S. Department of the Interior), Bureau of Mines Building, 710 E St. NW. Mrs. Edith F. Spofford, librarian. 82

HISTORY.—The library was established in 1911 with about 700 vols.

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 a. m.–4.30 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays. The library is scientific and technical in character, and is for use in connection with the investigations of the bureau. It is divided between the offices of the Bureau of Mines in Washington, Pittsburgh, Denver, and San Francisco. Engages in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—About 12,000 vols., of which about 4,000 are located in Washington. It is strong in material relating to mines and mining, especially mine accidents, and to the uses of the mineral resources of the country. Card catalogue.

Missionary Library of the Diocese of Washington, D. C., southeast corner of 3d St. and Indiana Ave. NW. Miss Harriet O. Bowie, librarian. 83

REGULATIONS.—Open from 10 a. m.–12 m. on Mondays and Wednesdays. Books can be taken out by applying to the librarian and filling in a printed slip. They can be kept for two weeks and then renewed.

RESOURCES.—2,559 vols., exclusive of pamphlets. The library is general in character, but includes Convention journals of all the diocese and missionary districts in the United States. These are kept on file, and can not be taken from the library.

Mount Vernon Seminary, 1100 M St., corner 11th St., NW. Miss Anne Seymour Ames, librarian. 84

HISTORY.—The school was founded in 1875 by Mrs. Elizabeth J. Somers, who has remained principal, but for many years has associated with herself Mrs. A. G. Hensley, first as assistant principal, but latterly as co-principal. The library has grown with the school.

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 a. m.–9 p. m. every day of the school year, which extends from about the beginning of October to the end of May. School reference library for use of students and faculty.

RESOURCES.—About 2,000 vols. and 25 maps. Subscribes for 18 magazines, of which the Atlantic, Century, Harper's, and Scribner's are bound, and made available by Poole's index for the earlier volumes, and the Readers' Guide for the later. Has the privilege of drawing 25 books at a time for four weeks from the Public Library.

National College of Pharmacy, 808 I St. NW. 85

REGULATIONS.—Open from 9 a. m. with no fixed hour for closing. The reading room is open until 11 p. m. Reference library for students and faculty.

RESOURCES.—2,500 vols. mostly confined to pharmacy, pharmaceutical chemistry, materia medica, and the proceedings of pharmaceutical associations.

National Geographic Society, 16th and M Sts. NW. 86

Owing to the extension of the building and the consequent rearrangement of the offices, the library is at present inaccessible and exact statistics can not be given.

National Library for the Blind, 1729 H St. NW. Miss Etta Josslyn Giffin, director. 87

HISTORY.—The National Library for the Blind was incorporated December 26, 1911, and the present library and reading room opened December, 1913.

REGULATIONS.—Open from 9 a. m.–4.30 p. m. Reading room and circulating library. At present the books are only circulated in the District of Columbia. On Monday nights there is music, a lecture, or a miscellaneous program. On Saturday afternoons there are readings of poetry and prose.

RESOURCES.—320 distinct titles, including duplicates 1,278.

National Monetary Commission (U. S.). 88

The National Monetary Commission had its origin in the act of May 30, 1908, and came to an end by the act of August 22, 1911, which directed that the final report was to be made January 8, 1912, and that the commission was to go out of existence March 31, 1912. During its existence the commission collected a valuable library on finance, banking, and the monetary question in all countries. This library, by the act of August 23, 1912, was transferred to the Library of Congress. At the time of the transfer it consisted of 2,298 vols., 1,528 pamphlets, 3,444 numbers of periodicals, 30 maps, and 7 manuscripts.

(*See* the Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1912, page 32.)

National Museum (U. S.), New National Museum Building, The Mall, B St. opposite 10th St. NW. N. P. Scudder, assistant librarian. 89

HISTORY.—The National Museum had its origin in the various scientific collections which came into the possession of the Government, either by gift or as the result of exploring expeditions sent out under Government auspices. The collections were gathered together in the Patent Office Building, and from 1843–1858

were under the control of the Commissioner of Patents. In 1858 they were transferred to the Smithsonian Institution with the stipulation that Congress should make an appropriation to cover the transfer and an annual appropriation for their care.

Many of the articles which had been exhibited at the Centennial Exposition in 1876, at Philadelphia, were subsequently transferred to the National Museum and made necessary a separate building, which was completed in 1881.

The need of a library was felt almost from the start and became all the more acute when the collections were placed in their own building with curators in charge of the various departments. To meet the convenience of the curators, considerable parts of the collection were distributed in the working rooms of the several departments, and thus sprang up a system of sectional libraries, until now there are 31 of these, ranging from about 6,000 vols. in the department of birds to a few hundred in the smaller departments. Plans for a new building to be located on the north side of The Mall were authorized by the Sundry civil act of June 30, 1902, and the building itself by a like act of March 3, 1903. The construction was completed in the autumn of 1911 and the library was transferred to it.

The space assigned to the library in the new building, located in the ground story of the northern section of the east range, consists of what was originally a single room, with northern exposure, 107 feet 7 inches long by 21 feet 1 inch wide, and a smaller room facing on the east court measuring 39 feet by 21 feet 4 inches. The former has been divided into three compartments for the book stacks, catalogue cases, and reading accommodations, while the latter is used for office purposes and preparatory work. All of the space is well lighted and ventilated, the equipment is modern and fireproof, and the facilities excellent in every respect.

REGULATIONS.—Open from 9 a. m.–4.30 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays, Reference library for the use of the staff of the museum. The library is open to the public for reference use. Books are borrowed freely from the Library of Congress and other libraries for the use of the staff.

RESOURCES.—43,692 vols., 72,042 unbound papers, and 122 manuscripts. The accessions during 1913 were 1,690 books, 2,213 pamphlets, 159 parts of volumes. The collection is wholly scientific, and especially strong in the natural sciences which fall within the scope of the museum. Particular mention should be made of the books dealing with museum administration.

National Park Seminary. *See* Miller Library, Forest Glen, Md.

National Press Club, Riggs Building, southeast corner 15th and G Sts. NW. 90

The library consists of about 1,200 vols., including the standard reference books, documents dealing with public questions which have been prominently before the country in recent years, and a few volumes of light literature. The library, like the Club, is open at all hours for the use of the members only.

National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 17th and D Sts. NW. Mrs. George M. Sternberg, librarian general. 91

HISTORY.—The library was officially recognized as part of the working equipment of the society at the Congress of 1896, when the office of librarian general was created and Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee elected to fill the position. From a collection of 125 books the library now numbers nearly 7,000 titles, the increase largely

due to gifts and exchanges, as before 1905 there was no fund for the purchase of books.

A bronze tablet and a collection of books relating to Georgia have been placed in the library in memory of Mrs. Emily Hendree Park, State regent of Georgia, 1899–1902, and vice president general, 1904–1907.

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 a. m.–4.30 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays. Reference library open to the public; does not engage in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—6,700 vols., including pamphlets. Increase last year, 400. Annual appropriation for the purchase of books, $50. The collection is strong in American history, with special reference to local and family histories. Card catalogue and special card index of 10,000 cards to 28 bound volumes of typewritten abstracts of Revolutionary pensions.

National University Law School, 816–818 13th St. NW. 92

HISTORY.—The library was established in 1867, the date of the founding of the Law School of the National University.

REGULATIONS.—Open 4 p. m.–11.30 p. m. daily except Sundays to the students and faculty of the Law School.

RESOURCES.—About 2,000 vols., consisting largely of State reports, Supreme Court reports, and law treatises.

Naturalization, Bureau of (U. S. Department of Labor), 513–515 14th St. NW. 93

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 a. m.–4.30 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays. Reference library for the use of the employees of the Bureau of Naturalization and of the Department of Labor.

RESOURCES.—284 vols. mostly legal publications and books relating to the work of the bureau.

Nautical Almanac Office (U. S.). In October, 1909, the books were turned over to the Library of the Naval Observatory, see below.

Naval Medical School Library, 24th and E Sts. NW. Dr. J. D. Gatewood, medical director. 94

HISTORY.—About 1878 a laboratory was established in Washington by the Medical Department of the Navy "to afford facilities for original work." In 1881 the Naval Museum of Hygiene began to take form from this, and with it the library. The museum was not recognized as an entity and appropriated for until 1883. The report of the Surgeon General of the Navy for 1881 says: "The library now contains nearly 4,000 vols. of the choicest sort in all departments of medicine and sanitary science, and is being added to rapidly by donations from all parts of the country, and from medical officers of the Navy." It will be seen from this that the library began with 4,000 vols. It is very probable that they had been collected from time to time during many years and constituted a library to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, which library now became the library of the Naval Museum of Hygiene. The report of the Surgeon General for 1882 reads: "There are now on the shelves 6,000 vols., a catalogue of which is being prepared that will greatly

facilitate the work of reference." In 1902 the Naval Museum of Hygiene was supplanted by the Naval Medical School. The library has grown steadily but slowly to its present proportions. About four years ago the Library of Congress classification and card system was adopted and the library is now completely catalogued. There is no special appropriation for its maintenance. Books are purchased from time to time from funds of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. There are donations from time to time. Thirty-four medical periodicals, both foreign and domestic, are subscribed for.

REGULATIONS.—Open from 9 a. m.–4.30 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays. Reference library intended primarily for the use of the faculty and students of the school and all medical officers of the Navy. Have engaged but little in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—About 16,000 vols., including many vols. of bound medical periodicals. The growth last year was about 200 vols. It is strictly medical in character. There are collections in general medicine, tropical medicine, surgery, ophthalmology, gynecology, pharmacy, state medicine, hygiene, pathology, bacteriology, anatomy, physiology, botany, zoology, chemistry, and military and naval hygiene. In many of these classes there are a few rare and valuable vols., particularly in botany, medicine, and anatomy. Bacteriology, tropical medicine, and pathology have been specialized in to an extent. The collection of bound medical periodicals is good. The Library of Congress card catalogue system is used.

Naval Observatory (U. S. Navy Department), Massachusetts Ave. and W St. NW. There is also an entrance from Wisconsin Ave. north of No. 2521. William D. Horigan, librarian. 95

HISTORY.—The first books were obtained by Lieut. J. M. Gilliss in the winter of 1842–43, when he was sent to Europe to procure the instrumental equipment for the new depot of charts and instruments, afterwards known as the Naval Observatory. He received donations of books amounting to nearly 300 vols. on astronomical and other scientific subjects. The principal donors were the Royal Society of London, the Royal Astronomical Society, the British Admiralty, the East India Co., and the directors of the observatories at Greenwich, Berlin, Brussels, and Munich. Besides these donations, about 700 vols. were purchased by Lieut. Gilliss. The growth of the library has been due for the most part to the exchanges received from other scientific institutions.

In October, 1909, the maintenance of a separate library by the Nautical Almanac Office was discontinued, and its collection, consisting of 3,998 vols. and 563 pamphlets, was added to the library of the Observatory.

Librarians: Prof. Joseph S. Hubbard, 1845–1863; Prof. William Harkness, 1863–1865; Prof. Joseph E. Nourse, 1865–1879; Prof. Edward S. Holden, 1879–1881; Lieut. Edward F. Qualtrough, 1881–1882; Lieut. George E. Yardley, 1882–1883; Lieut. John C. Wilson, 1883–1885; Lieut. Lazarus L. Reamey, 1885–1887; Mr. William D. Horigan, 1887–1889; Asst. Astronomer Henry M. Paul, 1889–1892; Mr. William D. Horigan, 1892 to date.

REGULATIONS.—Open from 9 a. m.–4.30 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays. Only persons connected with the Observatory can draw books, but books requested by other bureaus and offices of the Government for official use are loaned in every case where it is practicable. Works of general reference and books which can not readily be replaced can not be issued from the library without the consent

of the Superintendent of the Observatory. The library is open to the public for reference only. It does not engage in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—On June 30, 1913, the library contained 27,296 vols. and 5,452 pamphlets; the accessions during the previous year being 446 vols. and 82 pamphlets. It is supposed to contain the best collection of astronomical literature in the Western Hemisphere. It is unusually rich in its complete sets of the older serials devoted to mathematics, astronomy, and physics; in the publications of astronomical, meteorological, and magnetical institutions; in star catalogues and charts: and in astronomical tables and ephemerides. It has a large collection of mathematical tables, including some rare, early editions of trigonometric tables. Among the old and rare astronomical books are the two volumes of Hevelius's Machina Coelestis. There is an author catalogue on cards.

Navy Department, Library of the (U. S.), State, War, and Navy Building, 17th St. and Pa. Ave. NW. Charles West Stewart, Superintendent of Library and Naval War Records. 96

The reception room of the library, one of the finest in the State, War, and Navy Building, is situated on the fourth floor, east front. It is 30 feet wide by 50 feet long. The floor is inlaid with Minton tiling. The walls are of iron, inlaid with 32 marble panels. Four figures of bronze, each weighing 800 pounds, stand in the four corners, and represent War and Peace, Liberty, Industry and Mechanics, and Literature, Arts, and Commerce.

HISTORY.—The first librarian of the Navy Department was Prof. James R. oley, U. S. N., afterwards Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who, on June 2, 1882, was placed in charge of the few hundred books collected from the bureaus of the department. The first appropriation for books was by act of Aug. 5, 1882, and the first appropriation for a clerical force was by act of July 11, 1888.

By act of July 7, 1884, a new office was combined with the library, that of Naval War Records, and both offices have since continued under one head, whose title is "Superintendent of Library and Naval War Records."

When Prof. Soley was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy in 1889 he was succeeded by Lieut. Comdr. Fred M. Wise, U. S. N., who was in turn succeeded by Comdr. Richard Rush, U. S. N., in 1893, and by Prof. E. K. Rawson, U. S. N., in 1897. The present Superintendent, Charles West Stewart, took charge of the dual office in 1903.

From a collection of a few hundred books, all told, in 1882, the library now contains over 50,000 vols., mostly technical and professional, and is classed as one of the principal naval libraries of the world.

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 a. m.-4.30 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays. Reference library for the use of the officers of the Navy and the employees of the State, War, and Navy Departments. Books are borrowed from the Library of Congress and borrowed from and lent to the State and War Departments.

RESOURCES.—50,000 vols. exclusive of public documents which have never been accessioned. The last accession number is 44,951, but this does not include about 5,000 vols. which had accumulated when accessioning was begun. Books and pamphlets accessioned during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, were 644. The semiannual accessions were printed until December, 1910. The collection is largely devoted to naval professional subjects. There are three card catalogues, (1) Author and title; (2) Subject; (3) Shelf list.

New Jerusalem, Washington Society of the. *See* Washington Society of the New Jerusalem.

Odd Fellows' Library Association, Odd Fellows' Hall, 423 7th St. NW. Mrs. Henrietta Warner, secretary and librarian. 97

REGULATIONS.—Open from 7 p. m.–9 p. m. every evening except Saturdays and Sundays.

RESOURCES.—6,000 vols.

Ordnance and Fortification, Board of (U. S. War Department), Union Trust Building, 15th and H Sts. NW., room 502. G. H. Powell, secretary. 98

The library consists of a collection of ordnance reports, and of mechanical and electrical books for reference use in connection with the work of the board.

Oriental Esoteric Society, Library of the, 1443 Q St. NW. Miss Agnes E. Marsland, librarian. 99

HISTORY.—Established toward the end of 1905, gifts from those interested in occultism forming the nucleus. All gifts and all dues and receipts from the loan or sale of books were to be put in a trust fund, which was to be used for the purpose of buying new books. "In 1907 a mail-order section" was established to lend books through the mail. In 1910 the library was affiliated with the Oriental Esoteric Society. (*See* Bulletin of the Oriental Esoteric Society for Sept. 6, 1912, for detailed history.)

REGULATIONS.—Open 10 a. m.–5 p. m. daily except Sundays; free for reference only. On payment of a small fee books are lent directly or by mail to persons in any part of the world.

RESOURCES.—There are about 400 selected titles in the circulating part of the library, including those books which which have been most generally approved by students of esoterism, mysticism, occultism, and new thought, besides philosophy, religion, ethics, health, and social science in relation to occultism.

Pan American Union. *See* Columbus Memorial Library, Pan American Union.

Patent Law Association Library, Washington Loan & Trust Building, 9th and F Sts. NW., rooms 614–618. Misses A. M. and E. H. Parkins, librarians. 100

HISTORY.—The library was begun in 1897 by an association of patent lawyers in the city of Washington. The membership is now world-wide, but is confined to patent lawyers.

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 a. m.–5 p. m. Patent law reference library for the use of members of the Patent Law Association and their employees and clerks.

RESOURCES.—Several thousand volumes, with yearly acquisitions as far as possible of everything published of interest to patent lawyers, especially all books relating to United States or foreign patents, current publications, such as U. S. Supreme Court Reports, Federal Reporter, etc., and the rules of all U. S. district courts, Patent Office Rules of Practice, etc.

Patent Office, Law Library of the (U. S. Department of the Interior), Patent Office Building, F St., opposite 8th St. NW. R. F. Whitehead, law examiner in charge. 101

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 a. m.–4.30 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays. This is the working law library of the Patent Office. The public is allowed to use it but not to take books therefrom. Does not engage in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—About 4,000 vols. General law library with special emphasis on patent law.

Patent Office, Scientific Library of the (U. S. Department of the Interior), Patent Office Building, F St., opposite 8th St. NW. W. Meriam, librarian. 102

HISTORY.—The Patent Office library was practically founded in 1836, although a collection of books had previously existed. In 1847 a classified list of the library books (recording about 2,000) was printed, but it was not until 1852 that the real history of its Scientific library began under the direction of W. W. Turner, the first regularly appointed librarian, through whose efforts the foreign patent and periodical files were greatly increased and the scope of the library broadened.

The librarians, with years of appointment, are as follows: W. W. Turner, 1852; W. E. Jillson, 1859; G. E. Schaeffer, 1865; W. B. Taylor, 1873; H. T. Fisher, 1876; W. Flint, 1877; L. D. Sale, 1885; H. L. Prince, 1889; L. S. Wolfe, 1914; W. Meriam, 1914.

The library is entirely dependent upon congressional appropriations which varied in sums until 1879 when a regular annual appropriation of $5,000 was obtained until 1885–1886. Since then it has averaged $2,500, the present appropriation. From this appropriation about $800 is annually expended for the transportation of U. S. patents to foreign countries (sent in exchange for foreign patents). The balance of the appropriation is applied to the purchase of books and subscriptions for periodicals. Many periodicals are secured through exchange for the Official Gazette of the U. S. Patent Office, and others are sent to the library free by the publishers.

REGULATIONS.—Open from 9 a. m.–4.30 p. m. (later to the staff) daily, except Sundays and holidays, free to the public for reference searches. Purely a reference library composed of such technical and scientific books and periodicals as would be of use in the adjudication of patents. The library does not lend books out of town but local interlibrary loans are customary.

RESOURCES.—94,648 vols. (books, pamphlets, bound vols. of periodicals and patents). 1893 vols. were accessioned in 1913. Every effort is made to secure the most reliable publications (books and periodicals) in all industrial arts and sciences—electricity, metallurgy, chemistry and physics being well represented as special classes. Printed catalogue through 1888; card catalogue since. Classified card index of important articles in our leading periodicals from 1891 to July, 1913; 370 technical and scientific periodicals (foreign and domestic) are received, not including Government patent publications, which form a class of their own, and number about 60.

Peabody Library Association of Georgetown, D. C., 3233 O St. NW. Miss Eva Nelson Gilbert, librarian. 103

HISTORY.—The Peabody Library Association of Georgetown, D. C., owes its creation to the generosity of the late George Peabody, who in the year 1867 placed

in the hands of William W. Corcoran and four associates the sum of $15,000 to be held by them and their successors as a fund for a Peabody Library to be established in the city of Georgetown. The library was incorporated under the title "The Peabody Library Association of Georgetown, D. C.," and has been in operation since 1867. Under an agreement with the school authorities of Georgetown the association was given the privilege of occupying one of the rooms in the Curtis School Building, and its workings are still carried on at that location. The effort of the trustees is to supply the portion of the city in which the library is situated with the recognized classics of English literature, as well as current general works.

REGULATIONS.—Open 6 p. m.–9 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. Free to readers; books drawn by subscribers. Does not engage in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—About 9,000 vols. Growth in 1913, 125 vols. Collection is mainly fiction and English literature.

Pension Bureau Reference Library (U. S.), Pension Building, G St. between 4th and 5th Sts. NW. Newton A. Strait, librarian. 104

HISTORY.—The library was established July 18, 1910, by the authority of the Commissioner of Pensions. A small number of books was brought together from various parts of the bureau, mostly volumes which had been previously donated by the adjutants general of the several States. These were supplemented by the librarian from his personal library, and within the last year by the transfer of duplicates from the Library of Congress and some of the State libraries. A number of histories of military organizations have been generously contributed by their authors, and although the library has been in existence only a few years, it is already rich in this class of books and has many which are out of print and difficult to procure.

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 a. m.–4.30 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays. Reference library for the use of the employees of the bureau. The privilege of consulting the books is extended to any one having business with the Pension Bureau. Does not engage in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—1,100 vols. and 75 pamphlets. There is no appropriation for the purchase of books, but the number has nearly doubled in less than a year by donation and exchange. The library is specializing in State and other publications containing rosters of officers and men of the Civil and Spanish-American Wars, in histories of the various wars of the United States, and all work which will aid the bureau in authenticating claims for pensions. Such information is furnished not only to the special examiners of the bureau in the field but to committees of the Senate and House having charge of pension legislation, and to the claimants themselves. Recently 150 vols. of the "Vital records" of the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island were donated by the State officials in the interest of claimants for pensions from those States. There is a card catalogue.

Plant Industry, Bureau of (U. S.). *See* Agriculture, Library of the Department of (U. S.). Bureau libraries.

Press Club. *See* National Press Club.

Public Documents Library, Superintendent of Documents Office, North Capitol and H Sts. NW. Miss Sarah Ambler, librarian. 105

HISTORY.—The history of the Public Documents Library began March 26, 1895, when the first appointment of a Superintendent of Documents was made. The properties at the time were three or four wagon loads of second-hand documents of all ages, piled on the floor of an otherwise empty room. These were soon followed by a daily influx of new documents hot from the Government presses. There was no provision of law for establishing a library, though there was for cataloguing the documents. When they had been catalogued, there was only one reasonable way to preserve them, and that was in library form, so that they would be accessible for use.

Trusting to good sense to supply the hiatus in the law, the library was started, and it is fortunate that it was, for without it the varied duties that have since been imposed upon the documents office could not possibly be performed.

The library work that has been accomplished is not only the creation of the library itself, but also the compilation of 10 document catalogues, amounting altogether to 12,243 closely-printed, double-column pages. The number of document indexes published is 20, and of monthly catalogues 230. Two editions of the Checklist of Public Documents have been issued, the second of over 1,800 pages. A considerable number of minor publications have also been prepared and printed.

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 a. m.-4.30 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays. The library is for official use, but any one desiring to may consult it. The publications are not circulated. It is a reference library for the preservation of all United States Government publications and for the compilation of the official document catalogues. It does not engage in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—Number of publications, including pamphlets, June 30, 1913, 147,855; maps, 16,289. Average growth, 12,500 annually. Looking to the future, it is evident that the continued creation of new bureaus and the enlargement of the functions of old ones means continued increase in the number of Government publications, and as they all flow to the Public Documents Library as to a common center, the increasing growth of the library may be regarded as a certainty.

The scope of the library is United States publications, in which it is strong, having the best collection extant. The library maintains a shelf list, the entries being much more full than in the regulation shelf list.

Public Health Service, Bureau of the (U. S. Treasury Department), 3 B St. SE. D. S. Masterson, librarian. 106

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 a. m.-4.30 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays. Reference library for the use of the officers of the Service. Does not engage in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—7,000 vols., exclusive of pamphlets. About 250 vols. are added every year. The library is essentially medical, with the exception of the law library maintained. A system of typewritten cards answers the purpose of a regular card catalogue. The library makes a specialty of collecting annual reports of the different State boards of health and various other health organizations throughout the country.

Public Library of the District of Columbia, Carnegie Building, Mount Vernon Square, New York Ave. between 7th and 9th Sts. NW. George F. Bowerman, librarian. 107

Branches.—Takoma Park Branch (Carnegie Building), 5th and Cedar Sts. NW., Takoma Park. Open from 2 p. m.–9 p. m., Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday; 10 a. m.–5 p. m., Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.

In addition to its central library and its one branch library, the Public Library, lacking a full system of branches, utilizes more than 150 other agencies (a shifting but gradually increasing number) for the distribution of books. These include 5 deposit stations in social settlements (Neighborhood House, Noel House, Alliance House, Friendship House, and Colored Social Settlement) conducted by volunteers; 3 deposit stations conducted at the expense of the cooperating institutions (Young Men's Christian Association, central building—station open daily to the public—Washington Railway & Electric Co. Relief Association Club, and Woodward & Lothrop department store—the last two open only to members and employees); the District Building (daily deliveries); 7 public high-school libraries; 3 stations in graded schools (conducted at the expense of parents' associations); the libraries of Gallaudet College and Howard University. 4 private schools; 82 graded schools (several deliveries during school year of school duplicates); 1 parochial school; 6 playground libraries; 38 home libraries; 1 Camp Fire Girls group; 3 summer camps; 2 Sunday schools. This list does not include 24 charitable and correctional institutions for children and adults to which withdrawn books are sent from time to time.

HISTORY.—The library was created by act of Congress of June 3, 1896; but no appropriation for opening was made until 1898 ($6,720). The Washington City Free Library, a voluntary institution supported by private contributions, was established in 1896, and when the enabling act was passed creating a Public Library on a basis of municipal support and the first appropriation was secured, the collection of 12,412 volumes of the voluntary library was turned over to and formed, in connection with books bought from money gifts, the nucleus of the Public Library.

The establishment of the Public Library was due in large part to the agitation of the question for many years by Theodore W. Noyes, editor of the Evening Star. Mr. Noyes has been the president of the board of trustees since the establishment of the library. The board has 9 members, appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Ainsworth R. Spofford, late Librarian of Congress, was a member of the board from the beginning until his death, when he was succeeded by Dr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress. Ernest L. Thurston, superintendent of schools, is also a trustee. The other members are: B. H. Warner, John B. Larner, Charles J. Bell, R. Ross Perry, Wendell P. Stafford, and S. W. Woodward. Weston Flint was librarian from the beginning until September 1, 1904, when he was succeeded by George F. Bowerman.

The central library building (opened January, 1903) is the gift of Andrew Carnegie, and cost $375,000. Mr. Carnegie has also offered $350,000 (or more if needed) for branch library buildings. Congress has thus far permitted the acceptance of money for only one branch building, Takoma Park, the cost of which was $40,000 (opened November, 1911).

The library is supported almost wholly from congressional appropriations in the District of Columbia appropriation bill; appropriation for 1914 is $63,880. This is supplemented by incomes from two small endowments of $1,000 each and by receipts from fines for the retention of books beyond the allotted time, duplicate

pay collection payments, etc. The library staff, including professional librarians, messengers and pages, building employees and bookbinders, numbers about 80 persons.

The work of the library includes the home circulation (fiscal year 1913) of 686,278 volumes and 72,450 mounted pictures. The books were circulated: 532,540 vols. from the central library (415,885 from adult departments, and 116,655 from the children's room); Takoma branch, 27,476 vols.; deposit stations and similar agencies, 36,781 vols.; schools, playgrounds, and home libraries, 89,472 vols. About 47,000 persons are registered as library users. Complete attendance figures are not kept. From statistics kept on typical days, it is estimated that 700,000 persons visit the main library and 50,000 the Takoma Park branch annually. Exhibition of art pictures are held the year round. In the fiscal year 1913, 23 organizations held 68 public meetings with lectures in the assembly room of the main library, with aggregate attendance of 7,158 auditors; and 18 organizations held 140 meetings for study and discussion in the study rooms. Lectures and meetings for study are also held at the Takoma branch.

REGULATIONS.—Open from 9 a. m.–9 p. m. weekdays, including holidays, except Christmas and Fourth of July, and on Sundays from 2 p. m.–9 p. m. for reference only. Circulating and reference library free to all persons living in the District of Columbia and to those employed in the District who live in Maryland and Virginia. Privileges are secured by signing an application agreeing to observe the rules; minors and persons whose names are not found in directories must furnish guarantors.

The act of Congress establishing the Public Library, approved June 3, 1896 (29 Stat. L., p. 244), declared it to be a "supplement of the public educational system" of the District of Columbia. Its essential work is the circulation of books into homes, though its reference work is large, increasing in quantity and becoming more varied and complex. As the Government department and bureau libraries supplement the Library of Congress on the advanced reference and research side in their own specialties, so the Public Library supplements all these libraries in the popular field.

RESOURCES.—168,000 vols.; numerous (uncounted) pamphlets, newspaper and magazine cuttings (very useful material, arranged in vertical files); about 25,000 mounted and about 30,000 unmounted pictures (arranged in classified order in vertical files); 135 maps relating to the District of Columbia. Accessions nearly 20,000 vols. annually (gross); or since 6,000 to 8,000 vols. are worn out annually, the net increase is 12,000 to 14,000 vols. Special collections are found in the technological department (about 8,000 vols.), children's department (about 20,000 vols. including about 8,000 vols. in school duplicate collection) besides the District of Columbia collection (about 1,800 vols.). Periodicals on file number nearly 600, including duplicates nearly 800.

Catalogues are in dictionary form on cards. They include at the main library one complete official catalogue, one covering all books for adult readers, one covering all books for juvenile readers, one covering all technological books; in addition, there are special catalogues covering (separately) all books in foreign languages: Greek, Latin, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, and Yiddish; also music scores. Shelf lists and accessions catalogue (since 1905) are on cards. Takoma Branch has its card catalogue. The Library collections are classified according to the Cutter Expansive classification.

PUBLICATIONS.—Publications include annual report (about 80 pages, 8°); rules (8 pp., pocket size); monthly bulletin (4 pp.); educational bulletin and social service bulletin (1 or 2 pages, printed by multigraph); occasional reference lists

(8 to 24 pp., pocket size, 12 have been issued) on special topics; list of Catholic books (36 pp., 12°, issued in cooperation with local Catholic societies); graded and annotated catalogue of books for use in the schools (146 pp., 8°); list of books for a child's library (15 pp., pocket size); graded lists, bookmark size; scores of single page and four page lists printed by multigraph; booklets describing the work of the library as a whole, the work of the children's department, the industrial department, etc.

APPRENTICE CLASS.—The professional staff contains a number of library school graduates. For the most part, however, the staff is recruited from persons who have been trained in the library's own apprentice classes which have been conducted annually for the past 10 years. The course is 7 months long. Candidates for admission must not be less than 18 years nor more than 35 years of age; must be at least high-school graduates; must pass entrance and other examinations; and must have certain personal qualifications and show aptitude for success in library work. In 10 years 159 persons have been examined for admission to apprentice classes, 119 of these have passed and 40 have failed; 26 withdrew during the course or were dropped, and 93 have completed the course successfully; 69 have been appointed to positions in this library and 24 to positions in other libraries (generally but not always after service in this library); 35 graduates of these apprentice classes are now in the service of the library.

Railway Economics Library, Bureau of, Munsey Building, 1329 Pa. Ave. NW. Richard H. Johnston, librarian. 108

HISTORY.—The Bureau of Railway Economics had its origin in a meeting of railroad presidents held in the spring of 1910 to discuss methods of bringing that fulness and accuracy of knowledge into the discussion of railroad questions which will insure force and clearness in their presentations and fairness in the conclusions reached, and go far toward pointing a way to equitable adjustment. The need for ready access to the statistics and records of the Interstate Commerce Commission and of other departments and bureaus of the Federal Government, pointed to Washington as the natural headquarters. That its main function as a source of accurate and authentic information be not impaired, it was forbidden to engage in polemic and partisan discussion.

In furtherance of its purpose to become a recognized source of accurate and authentic information in regard to the railways the bureau is building up a comprehensive library and has issued a catalogue of the existing body of railway economic literature.

REGULATIONS.—Open every week day from 9 a. m.–5 p. m. except Saturdays, when it closes at 1 p. m. Reference library open to anyone interested. Engages in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—About 25,000 books, pamphlets, maps, etc., within the scope of the bureau, that is, railway economics, and about 10,000 items collateral to railway economics such as finance and labor and general works of reference.

PUBLICATIONS.—1911, Railway Economics, a Collective Catalogue of Books in 14 American Libraries. 1913, List of References to Publications Pertaining to Government Ownership of Railways. Cooperated with the Division of Bibliography of the Library of Congress in lists published in "Special libraries."

The library maintains in addition to the customary card catalogue of its own collection and an index to important newspaper, magazine articles, and book chapters, a bibliography of railways on the author cards of which are noted the locations of the items in over 30 libraries in the United States. The library also distributes to other libraries the publications of the bureau.

Riggs Memorial Library. *See* Georgetown University.

Roads, Office of Public (U. S.). *See* Agriculture, Library of the Department of (U. S.). Bureau libraries.

The Rockefeller Foundation. *See* International Health Commission.

Rolls and Library, Bureau of (U. S. Department of State), State, War, and Navy Building, 17th St. and Pa. Ave. NW., room 308. John A. Tonner, chief of bureau. 109

HISTORY.—Library duties of some sort were doubtless performed from the earliest years of the Government, but the department was not organized into bureaus or divisions until 1833. In that year the bureau of pardons, and remissions and copyrights, and of the care of the library was formed. All the work was done by one clerk. In 1834 a translator and librarian performed the duties of librarian, and in 1836 the library became a part of the Home department.

In 1837, the office of librarian and translator was sepatated; in 1839 the title librarian disappeared, reappearing as translator and librarian in 1847, and as commission clerk and librarian; and again as translator and librarian in 1849. In 1853 the title librarian was dropped again. From 1855 to 1870 there were no bureaus officially, but they did actually go on and everything continued as before so far as the administration of the department was concerned. In 1870 the "librarian" was the head of the Statistical bureau.

In 1874 a chief of the Bureau of Rolls and Library was created, but in 1879 he was dropped, and a clerk appointed librarian with all the chief's functions. In 1882 the Bureau of Rolls and Library was restored and has subsisted until the present time.

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 a. m.–4.30 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays. Reference library for use of Department of State and Diplomatic Corps in Washington. Others may consult books by obtaining permission from the Secretary, Assistant Secretaries, or the Chief of the Bureau. Does not engage in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—Approximately 70,000 vols. Average growth per year, 2,000 vols. The library consists principally of works on international law, diplomacy, history, description, and travel in foreign countries, foreign laws, documents relating to foreign office work, and biographies of statesmen. Card catalogue.

Sacred Heart of Mary, Academy of. *See* St. Thomas Aquinas' Library, Academy of the Sacred Heart of Mary.

St. John's College, 1225 Vermont Ave. NW. Brother Martin, librarian. 110

REGULATIONS.—Open during school hours. Circulating and reference library for the use of the students. Does not engage in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—5,030 vols. Growth last year, 30 vols.

St. Thomas Aquinas' Library, Academy of the Sacred Heart of Mary, corner of C and 8th Sts. SW. 111

REGULATIONS.—Open from 9 a. m.-3.30 p. m. every school day. Working and reference library for the teachers and pupils of the school. Does not engage in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—239 vols. made up of standard works and poetry and classic fiction, including a good representation of Catholic writers.

St. Thomas College Library, Brookland, D. C. Under the direction of the Paulist Fathers. 112

HISTORY.—The library was founded in 1889.

REGULATIONS.—Open daily for use of the faculty and students of the college only.

RESOURCES.—About 10,000 vols. Increase last year about 200 vols. The largest section is theology, but philosophy, church and profane history, religious and profane biography, ascetical and devotional literature, homiletics, liturgy and English literature are well represented. Dewey system is used with card catalogue.

Senate Library (U. S.), The Capitol. Edward C. Goodwin, librarian. 113

HISTORY.—Although mentioned before 1863 its foundation dates from that year. Its peculiar position in relation to the Upper House of Congress has enabled it to build up one of the finest collections of House and Senate documents in existence. See W. D. Johnston's History of the Library of Congress, v. 1, p. 392–400.

REGULATIONS.—Open from 9 a. m.-4.30 p. m. or until the adjournment of the Senate. Reference library exclusively for the use of the Senate. Does not engage in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—About 200,000 vols. The library is said to contain the most complete collection in the world of Senate and House documents of the first thirteen Congresses. (See Fifty-third Congress, first session. Sen. Mis. Doc. 5.) The scope of the library is the legislative and documentary history of the country. It is also especially strong in federal and international law and works dealing with parliamentary procedure. A printed catalogue is published bi-annually.

Smithsonian Institution, B St. opposite 10th St. NW. Paul Brockett, librarian. 114

HISTORY.—The foundations of the Smithsonian Institution were laid by James Smithson, an Englishman who died June 27, 1829. He bequeathed the whole of his property "to the United States of America to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an Establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The fact of the bequest was not known in America until September, 1835, a few months after the death of an intervening heir, Smithson's nephew. On July 1, 1836, Congress authorized the President to prosecute the claim of the United States, which resulted in a decree of the Court of Chancery, May 9, 1838, adjudging the Smithson bequest to the United States. One of the first suggestions made was to use the fund to establish a library, and a bill for that purpose was introduced in the next Congress. Finally, after a great deal of discussion of various plans, the present Smithsonian Institution was founded by the act approved August 10, 1846. The library was a subject of discussion at all the early meetings of the Board of Regents, one feature, of special significance in subsequent developments, being most constantly dwelt upon—a great col-

lection of the memoirs, transactions, and journals of the learned societies of Europe and America.

Prof. Charles C. Jewett was appointed assistant secretary acting as librarian on January 21, 1847, but it was not until 1849 after two years of preliminary study that he began actually to collect books. The succeeding six years developed something of a struggle between science and literature in which science finally triumphed in 1855, and Prof. Jewett retired from the institution. Under his administration the library grew to 32,000 vols. and in the next 10 years the burden of books grew so great that at the request of the Board of Regents, Congress passed an act in 1866 transferring the custody of the books to the Library of Congress, which had just been provided with enlarged quarters in the Capitol. Dr. Theodore Gill, the librarian of the Smithsonian Library followed the books, receiving an appointment as Assistant Librarian of the Library of Congress, so that he might remain in charge of the collection of publications of learned societies and scientific periodicals. About 40,000 vols. were transferred and this transfer has continued steadily until in 1897 the "Smithsonian Deposit" reached 357,000 books, pamphlets, periodicals, and maps; at present the books alone are estimated at about 275,000 vols.

It has been found necessary, however, to maintain a library at the institution for the use of the scientific men working with the collections in the Smithsonian and the National Museum. The first considerable addition to this collection of books was the gift in 1876 by Prof. Spencer F. Baird of his scientific library. Further additions have been made from time to time and the collection is now reported to be one of the best working collections of scientific serials in existence. (*See* The Smithsonian Institution, 1846–1896, the History of its First Half Century. Ed. by S. B. Gooch, Washington, 1897.)

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 a. m.–4.30 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays. Circulating and reference library for the use of the staff and Government departments. Engages in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—Exact statistics not available. The library is purely scientific, strong in the publications of learned societies. Has special collections on aeronautics, Napoleon (collection of Watts de Peyster) and astrophysics. There is a card catalogue.

Soldiers' Home Library (U. S. Army), Annex of Scott Building, U. S. Soldiers' Home, Rock Creek Church Road and Upshur St. NW. Miss Mary E. Schick, librarian. 115

The U. S. Soldiers' Home is situated in a park of over 500 acres in the extreme northern part of the city. The grounds, particularly the knoll on which stands Gen. Scott's statue, afford splendid panoramic views of the city.

The home is for the benefit of the soldiers of the Regular Army who have been honorably discharged after 20 years of service, or those who have been disabled in the line of duty. There are five main buildings as well as officers' quarters, hospital, chapel, etc.

Open-air concerts are given by the band on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoons at 4 o'clock.

The famous Adams monument by St. Gaudens is located in the Rock Creek Church Cemetery just north of the Soldiers' Home grounds.

Take cars running north on Ninth St. marked "Soldiers' Home" and ride to the end of the line. Cars run every 15 minutes: it takes 20 minutes to make the trip from the Public Library.

HISTORY.—The U. S. Soldiers' Home library dates back almost as far as the home itself, which was founded in 1851. It occupied a single room in the Scott Building until 1877, when it was moved into a Japanese building, which had been purchased from the Centennial exposition commission for $39,000. The library remained in this interesting and picturesque old structure until 1911, when as it had outgrown the building, it was finally moved into the Annex of the Scott Building.

Reorganization began in 1911 and many changes have been made and the library is now thoroughly modern in its equipment and methods.

REGULATIONS.—Open 7.30 a. m.–8.30 p. m. Circulating library for the members and employees of the home, but the reference and reading rooms are open to the public. Does not engage in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—There are 12,500 vols. in the library; its average growth being about 1,000 vols. per year. The library has a good working collection of books, about 40 per cent of which is fiction.

Card catalogue composed almost entirely of Library of Congress printed cards.

A branch library is maintained at the hospital, where also there are daily readings for the blind.

Sons of the American Revolution, District of Columbia Society, State, War, and Navy Building, southeast corner 17th St. and Pa. Ave. NW., 5th floor. Charles West Stewart, secretary. 116

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 a. m.–4.30 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays. Reference library for the use of the members, but anyone properly introduced may consult the collection.

RESOURCES.—About 800 vols. consisting largely of the reports of the various State societies, genealogies, and a few manuscripts. There is a manuscript catalogue.

Standards, Library of the Bureau of (U. S. Department of Commerce), Pierce Mill Road, west of Connecticut Ave. A. Fanti, librarian. 117

HISTORY.—A small number of books collected by the office of Weights and Measures formed the nucleus of the library when the bureau was established in 1901.

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 a.m.–4.30 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays. Reference, scientific, and technical library for the use of the bureau. Visitors are welcome during office hours, in special cases, to consult books not available in the general libraries of the District.

RESOURCES.—11,166 vols., besides a few thousand unbound pamphlets, mostly reprints. Growth 1912–13, 1,081 vols. 326 periodicals, including annuals, are currently received. The library is devoted entirely to physics, technology, chemistry, and mathematics. It has a card catalogue (L. C. cards) and a manuscript list of U. S. publications bearing on weights and measures.

State, Department of (U. S.). *See* Rolls and Library, Bureau of (U. S.).

Statistics, Bureau of (U. S.). *See* Agriculture, Library of the Department of (U. S.). Bureau libraries.

Supervising Architect, Office of the (U. S. Treasury Department), Treasury Building, 15th St. and Pa. Ave. NW., room 408. W. D. Windom, librarian. 118

HISTORY.—The library was organized in April, 1895, with a nucleus of about 100 vols., which had been acquired at various times in previous years. The greater part of its growth took place in the succeeding five years. Since then its growth has been irregular, depending largely upon the opportunities that are offered for the purchase of new or rare books which come within the scope of the library.

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 a. m.-4.30 p. m. Technical reference library for the use of the designers and draughtsmen of the office. Does not engage in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—About 1,300 vols. The books deal with construction and building materials and with architectural design, ancient and modern. As the public buildings erected in recent years have been almost exclusively in the classic or renaissance styles, the library is stronger on this side than in the gothic and other styles. A card catalogue has been compiled. A special feature is a classified collection of photographs and of plates from architectural periodicals numbering at present 2,500 and constantly growing.

Supreme Council, 33°, Library of the, 3d and E Sts. NW. William L. Boyden, librarian. 119

HISTORY.—In 1878 the Supreme Council of the 33d degree passed a resolution appropriating an amount for the purchase of books to form a library. Appropriations of money and donations of books have been made from year to year until the library has assumed its present proportions. General Albert Pike, the author, who was grand commander of the Supreme Council from 1859 to 1891, gave his large collection of literature to the library, amounting to some 5,000 vols. The library belongs to the Supreme Council of the 33d degree of Freemasonry for the southern jurisdiction of the United States, and has its offices and stack rooms in the building at the corner of 3d and E Sts. NW., but in 1915 the offices and the library will be moved to the magnificent new temple of the Supreme Council now nearing completion at the corner of 16th and S Sts. NW. Few people realize the immense amount and diversified character of the literature of Freemasonry, and this library is said to be the most complete on this subject of any Masonic or other library in the world.

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 a. m.-4.30 p. m. except Sundays and holidays. Circulating and reference library primarily for the use of the fraternity, but open to the public when properly vouched for by a member; does not engage in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—100,000 vols. and pamphlets. Growth last year, 24,000 vols. and pamphlets. The library is devoted chiefly to the literature of Freemasonry and has special collections on occultism, philosophy, science, Americana, Hebraica, archæology, fine arts, and folk-lore. Card catalogue.

Supreme Court Library (U. S.), The Capitol. 120

The Supreme Court library and the law library of Congress are identical and are a division of the Library of Congress. To meet the various service required there

are three sections. The collection in the conference room of the Supreme Court of the United States is for the exclusive use of the Justices. The law library at the Capitol immediately below the Supreme Court room is open also to members of the bar, Senators and Representatives, and persons engaged in research for any Government department or bureau. It is open from 9 a. m.–10 p. m. except during the summer months when it closes at 4.30 p. m., but while either House is sitting some one is always in attendance. The third section is the Law Division in the main library and its books are used under the same regulations which govern the other divisions of that library. This includes foreign law books and a reference collection for student use in the main reading room.

Surgeon General's Office, Library of the (U. S. War Department), 7th and B Sts. SW. Lieut. Col. Champe C. McCulloch, jr., A. M. C., librarian. 121

HISTORY.—The library was begun by Surg. Gen. Lovell prior to 1836, and for many years consisted of a small collection of medical books and journals in the Surgeon General's office. At the beginning of the Civil War the collection amounted to about 400 vols. During the administration of Surg. Gen. Hammond, 1862–63, 359 vols. were added, and during 1864–65 about 1,000 vols., selected mainly by Drs. Woodward and Otis. In the fall of 1865 Dr. John Shaw Billings became librarian and with his administration began that wonderful growth of the library which has made it now the leading medical library of the world.

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 a. m.–4.30 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays. Reference library, but books are lent to the medical profession. Engages in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—182,984 vols. and 320,343 pamphlets, making a total of 503,327. Average growth per year about 4,500 vols. and nearly twice as many pamphlets.

PUBLICATIONS.—Index-catalogue of the library of the Surgeon General's office, United States Army. 1st series 16 vols. 1881–1895. 2d series Vol. I–XVIII (A–Tzschirner) 1896–1913. Also: Index-medicus, a monthly classified index of the current medical literature of the world, published by the Carnegie institution of Washington.

Swedenborgian Church Library. *See* Washington Society of the New Jerusalem.

Tariff Board (U. S.). 122

This body had its origin in the appropriation act of August 5, 1909, which permitted the President to employ the services of experts. Appropriations for the body thus created were contained in the acts of June 25, 1910, and March 4, 1911, but it came to an end by failure to renew the appropriation in the act of June 30, 1912. Shortly after, the library, which had been accumulated, was transferred to the Library of Congress under a general act approved February 25, 1903. The library at the time of transfer consisted of 2,335 vols., 1,490 pamphlets, 5,552 numbers of periodicals.

(*See* Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1912, p. 32.)

Teachers' Library, Wilson Normal School, 11th and Harvard Sts. NW. Miss Mina Goetz, librarian. 123

HISTORY.—The library was gradually accumulated in the office of the Superintendent of schools. Its formal inception dates from January, 1895. In 1913 the

library was moved from the Franklin School to the J. O. Wilson Normal School, and advantage was taken of the opportunity to discard about 3,000 old and useless vols., reducing the number from 11,462 vols. to 8,584 vols.

REGULATIONS.—Open 8 a. m.–4 p. m. on school days and from 9.30–11.30 a. m. on Saturdays. Circulating and reference library open to all teachers in the District of Columbia, normal school students, occasionally to high school students and outsiders. Lends to high school libraries.

RESOURCES.—8,584 vols. Average yearly growth 325 vols. Volumes are added through funds contributed by teachers and appropriations by Congress. Two printed partial catalogues were issued; now use card catalogue.

Theosophical Society, Capital City Lodge, 1216 H St. NW. Mrs. Maja Crocker, librarian. 124

HISTORY.—The Capitol City Lodge was organized and duly chartered as a lodge of the Theosophical Society on the first of November, 1907. The same year the library was founded by the members who donated the first books (about 30).

REGULATIONS.—Open from 3 p. m.–5 p. m. daily except Saturdays and Sundays. The library is also open during lectures and study classes at the lodge. Reading room and reference and lending library for the use of the members of the lodge. Persons other than members may draw books at the rate of 5 cents per week.

RESOURCES.—About 360 vols. Average growth per year, about 63 vols. The aim of the library is to collect books on occult subjects in their philosophic and religious aspects. There is a card catalogue.

Treasury Department Library (U. S.), Treasury Building, 15th St. and Pa. Ave. NW. Miss Emma M. V. Triepel, librarian. 125

HISTORY.—References to the Treasury Department library in the Government publications indicate that early in the 19th century there was a collection of books, probably small, belonging to the department. In 1850 an appropriation was made by Congress of $1,000, to be expended by the Library of Congress for books for the library of the Treasury.

By act of June 4, 1897, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to appoint a librarian of the Treasury Department, at a salary of $1,200.

In 1899 the library was reorganized and the Dewey system of classification introduced, but a quantity of fiction and general literature was retained.

In 1908 and 1909 all fiction and most of the general literature were discarded and in 1911 the library was moved into a more central location, modern steel stacks introduced, and a modification of the Library of Congress system of classification adopted.

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 a. m.–4.30 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays. Reference library primarily for official use by employees of the department, but available to the general public during the hours when general access to the building is permitted.

The library lends books to other Government libraries when desired, and frequently borrows from them.

RESOURCES.—11,060 bound vols. and 520 pamphlets. Growth last year 230 bound vols. Of the total number of bound vol., about 2,600 are works relating to finance, histories of a general nature, a few biographies and encyclopedias and dictionaries. The remaining 8,460 are U. S. Government documents.

There is a card catalogue of books, and a depository set of catalogue cards from the Library of Congress, for works in that institution relating to finance (except insurance), tariff, coins and medals (the latter to April 18, 1911).

Trinity College, Michigan Ave. NE. (Brookland, D. C.). Sister Mary Patricia, S. N. D., librarian. 126

HISTORY.—The library was established in 1900, the date of the founding of the college.

REGULATIONS.—Open from 8 a. m.–12.30 p. m. and from 1 p. m.–9.30 p. m. daily; college library. The books are on open shelves and may be taken to the students' rooms, but are not allowed to be taken out of the building by the day students. It does not often lend books to other libraries, but is willing to do so.

RESOURCES.—15,364 books and pamphlets (about 300); average growth, 1,000 vols. per year. The library aims at supplying everything needed for its work both for students and teachers. It has no special collections excepting the works of the Fathers of the Church in the original Greek and Latin and in French translations; also scholastic philosophy in Latin. The library has a reading room and subscribes for 100 magazines, reviews, and newspapers. There is a card catalogue and shelf list.

United States College of Veterinary Surgeons, 222 C St. NW. 126a

REGULATIONS.—Open from 9 a. m.–10 p. m. A reference library for the use of the students.

RESOURCES.—From three to four hundred vols. on veterinary medicine and allied subjects.

United States Court of Customs Appeals, northwest corner of New York Ave. and 15th St. NW. Thomas H. Clark, acting librarian. 127

HISTORY.—The library was founded April, 1910, when the court itself was established.

REGULATIONS.—Open at all hours to the judges of the court, for whose use the library is primarily maintained. In a small way it is made use of also by the attorneys of the court.

RESOURCES.—About 1,500 vols.; average growth, 50 vols. per year. The library is strictly a working law library, with about 100 vols. on technical subjects covered by the tariff law. There is a card catalogue.

Visitation Convent. *See* Georgetown Visitation Convent.

Volta Bureau, Reference Library of the, 1601 35th St. NW. Fred De Land, librarian and superintendent. 128

HISTORY.—This library was founded and endowed in 1888 by Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, and was the outgrowth of extensive researches he engaged in to determine the causes of deafness. In 1909 he presented the library, the Volta bureau, and other property to the American association to promote the teaching of speech to the deaf, and it is now owned and controlled by the association.

The library takes its name from the fact that the Volta prize, created by Napoleon I, was conferred upon Dr. Bell for the invention of the telephone. This prize carried a gift of 50,000 francs ($10,000), which Dr. Bell invested in laboratory researches that finally resulted in the invention of the phonograph-graphophone.

From the amount received for this invention he set aside the sum of $100,000 "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge relating to the deaf." This sum formed the original endowment, and has been largely added to since. In the beginning the library and bureau work were carried on in a room in the Volta laboratory, and thus the library derives its name from the source of its income and first home.

REGULATIONS.—Open 8.30 a. m.–12 m. and 1 p. m.–5 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays. On Saturdays during June, July, and August open only from 8.30 a. m.–12 m. Is a specialized reference library of literature relating to the deaf. Does not engage in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—The library includes all procurable works on the education of the deaf and the ways and means for ameliorating their condition. At present exact statistics of the number of volumes are not available. The collection includes 423 periodicals, of which 235, bound in 927 vols., were published in America, and 188, bound in 235 vols., were published in foreign countries. There is also a more complete collection of printed annual reports from schools for the deaf than can be found anywhere else in the world; 155 vols. are from American schools and 166 vols. represent the reports of schools in foreign countries. Of special interest to those engaged in research work, mention should be made of—

(1) A card catalogue of more than 50,000 deaf children admitted into special schools for the deaf in the United States during the nineteenth century (1817–1900), with full details concerning them taken from the private records of the schools.

(2) Voluminous MSS. containing authentic information concerning 4,471 marriages of persons deaf from childhood (deaf and dumb), supplied by the families themselves, with details concerning the parents and other ancestors, and the brothers and sisters and children of the partners in marriage. Many of the details have been transferred to cards to facilitate the preparation of statistical tables.

(3) The special schedules of the deaf used by the census office in 1900, containing detailed information concerning 89,287 persons returned as deaf or "deaf and dumb" in the Twelfth Census of the United States. The information is authentic because supplied by the deaf persons themselves. The perforated cards used by the census office in tabulating the returns are also preserved in the Volta bureau.

War Department Library (U. S.), State, War, and Navy Building, 17th St. and Pa. Ave. NW., fifth floor, west center, principal room No. 528.[1] James W. Cheney, A. M., librarian. 129

HISTORY.—The War Department library is the oldest Government library in the country excepting that of the State Department, having been founded in the last decade of the eighteenth century during the occupation of Philadelphia as the temporary National Capital. In the report of Acting Secretary of War, Samuel Dexter, to the House of Representatives under date of February 12, 1801, the library is described as one that was "extensive, and contained many military works of celebrity."

Its first Washington home was in a three-story brick dwelling house on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, covering a part of the site now occupied by the double house numbered 2148–50. In 1818 the library was moved into the "West executive building" in the southwest portion of the site of the present State, War, and Navy Building. About 1821 more permanent quarters were found in the old

[1] Just as we go to press information reaches us that the library is to be transferred to the Army War College, foot of 4½ St. SW.

"Northwest building." During the last three years of the Civil War the library was closed, and its principal room was occupied by the War Department Telegraph Division, where Lincoln spent much of his time during the day awaiting the latest news from the front. The historic old clock that marked those anxious hours is still in the possession of the library.

When the Northwest building was taken down in 1879, the library was moved into the east wing of the present building, thence to the north wing in 1883, and, in February, 1888, to its present home, the first one especially constructed for it. This room, in the west wing of the fifth floor, was admirably designed for library purposes with a capacity for 50,000 books conveniently arranged on four floors, the upper three surrounding a central well.

After a century of civilian administration, military supervision was established (see War Dept. Cir. No. 2, Feb. 24, 1894) and Brig. Gen. A. W. Greely, the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, was placed in charge March 31, 1894. The modern War Department library now began to develop. Unnecessary red tape was abolished and most direct business methods were applied. Purchases were made both from the Army contingent fund and the department contingent fund. An extensive correspondence with other libraries and with leading historical societies resulted in profitable accessions in military science and history. By careful selection and elimination the whole collection was intensified along military lines. In less than 11 years 15 finding lists and subject catalogues were issued, and the wider circulation of loans to Army officers already referred to was established. The card catalogue was modernized, accession cards took the place of the cumbersome book record, and an effective system of classification was adopted. The priceless collection of Civil War negatives and photographs (including the famous Brady set which cost the Government $25,000) was rescued from imminent destruction and properly classified. Annual reports of the library were printed (for the first time in its history) appearing in the reports of the Chief Signal Officer, 1894–1904.

In the transfer of Gen. Greely to other fields of usefulness the War Department library suffered a distinct loss because of his personal devotion to the work and his familiarity with its most pressing demands.

Since the spring of 1904 the library has been under the supervision of the second section of the General Staff, now known as the Army War College Division.

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 a. m.–4.30 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays. Reading room and general reference privileges are extended to all.

Loans are limited to Army officers, department employees, and "to scientific investigators, and to duly qualified individuals, students and graduates of institutions of learning in the several States and Territories, as well as in the District of Columbia" (under law of March 3, 1901). The circulation of loans was extended to Army officers at distant posts under the provisions of General Orders 21, War Department, A. G. O., 1894. Engages in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—60,000 vols. and 40,000 pamphlets. One of the most extensive reference collections on military science especially rich in printed rosters and official reports of American wars. The library is rich in United States documents, having a perfect file of the original Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives, and a practically complete set of congressional documents and reports from the beginning of the Fifteenth Congress. It has sets of the Journals of the Continental Congress, Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention, the American Archives, American State Papers, Annals of Congress, Register of Debates, Congressional Globe, Congressional Record, and Supreme Court Reports. There are files of the Washington Globe (1831–1869), Boston Evening Transcript, Washington Post, Washington Star (from 1902), National Intelligencer (1806–1858), Niles' Weekly

Register, and many bound volumes of eighteenth century papers. The library also preserves a collection of newspaper clippings on the Spanish American War in 20 large folio volumes. A slightly modified form of the Library of Congress classification was adopted in 1904, which, in connection with the L. C. printed cards, has been found very useful. Twenty finding lists have been printed, mostly subject catalogues covering Texas, Mexico, Mexican War, Chattanooga, Chickamauga and State participation in the Civil War, the third edition of which has developed into a bibliography of 1,140 pages. Gen. Greely's researches into the original documents of the first fourteen congresses resulted in a finding list of nearly a thousand pages, which, despite the errors incident to a first edition, is invaluable to students of American history, because up to the present time it is the only printed list accessible to students on this special subject.

Washington Academy of Sciences. Corresponding secretary, George K. Burgess. C. H. Brooks, chairman library committee, address, Geological Survey. 130

The Washington Academy of Sciences was founded in 1898. It has a collection of several thousand volumes, periodicals, and the publications of learned societies, most of which have been received in exchange for its own proceedings during the last 10 years. The collection is stored at the Smithsonian Institution, and is not available at present. The library committee is considering some means of making the volumes useful or disposing of them.

Washington Chamber of Commerce, 1202 F St. NW. Thomas Grant, secretary. 131

Maintains only a small library of about a hundred volumes of reports affecting the District of Columbia, building regulations, trade directories, etc.

Washington College of Law, 1317–1319 New York Ave. NW. 132

There is a small reference library of law books, about 500 vols., for the use of the students of the school. Open from 9.30 a. m.–9 p. m.

Washington Diocese Library. *See* Missionary Library of the Diocese of Washington, D. C.

Washington Society of the New Jerusalem, 16th and Corcoran Sts. NW. Frederick Swanton, librarian. 133

REGULATIONS.—Open on Sundays after church services. Reference and circulating library free to all, only a portion being reserved for reference use. Does not engage in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—1,404 vols. (including unbound magazines counted by volume and pamphlets by cases). The scope of the library is the life, writings, and teachings of Emanuel Swedenborg, including translations in various languages, works expository of his writings and of the Bible, or illustrating the doctrines of the New Church, its history, etc. There is a collection of New Church periodicals, in English and German, some dating back to the close of the eighteenth century. The library also possesses some rare early editions of Swedenborg's writings. There is a card catalogue.

Weather Bureau Library (U. S. Department of Agriculture), 24th and M Sts. NW. Prof. C. Fitzhugh Talman, librarian. 134

HISTORY.—Systematic meteorological observations in the United States date back to 1817. In 1849 the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution organized the observers into a corps. Weather observations were made part of the duties of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army in February, 1870, and the meteorological collection of books dates from about this time. The books which gradually accumulated were transferred together with the meteorological records to the newly organized United States Weather Bureau July 1, 1890, under the Department of Agriculture. The Weather Bureau library, unlike the other bureau libraries of the Department of Agriculture, has not become a branch of the main library of the department but has maintained a continuous separate existence.

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 a. m.–4.30 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays. Reference library primarily intended for officials and employees of the Weather Bureau in connection with their scientific work but is open to outsiders engaged in scientific investigations. Books circulate to a limited extent to officials of the bureau. Engages in interlibrary loans.

RESOURCES.—32,000 vols. including pamphlets. Average annual growth upwards of 1,000 vols., including pamphlets. Scope of the library is meteorology and closely allied subjects. In meteorology and climatology the library is believed to be stronger than any other library in the world. Card catalogue (MS.), including card bibliography of meteorological contents of all periodicals and serials received.

The Weather Bureau maintains small libraries (of from a dozen to a few hundred vols. each) at about 200 stations throughout the United States. These are under the supervision of the main library of the bureau in Washington.

PUBLICATIONS.—Lists of current accessions and of meteorological articles in current periodicals published regularly in Monthly weather review. A select bibliography of meteorology, "Brief list of meteorological textbooks and reference books," has been issued in three editions (3d ed., 1913).

Western High School Library, 35th and R Sts. NW.[1] Miss M. H. Davis, librarian. 135

HISTORY.—When the school building was completed in 1898, the library of 1,850 vols. was placed in a room on the first floor, in charge of one of the teachers. In 1906 a librarian was appointed who served at the same time as clerk of the school, but it was not until 1909, when the two offices were separated and the books were removed to larger and lighter quarters on the second floor, that a period of steady growth began, and the circulation was doubled.

REGULATIONS.—Open every school day from 8.45 a. m.–3.30 p. m. School library for reference and circulation; privileges are extended to the students and faculty of the school for home as well as school use; does not interchange, but the Public Library of the District of Columbia affords every privilege.

RESOURCES.—2,552 vols. and 719 pamphlets; average growth per year about 50 vols. Special attention is given to history and literature. There are a dictionary card catalogue, and a card shelf list.

[1] The library was partly destroyed by fire on the morning of April 24, 1914.

Young Men's Christian Association Station of the Public Library, Y. M. C. A. Building, 1736 G St. NW. Myron J. Jones, director; B. E. Hunsinger, assistant librarian. 136

HISTORY.—The department of education in the Washington Young Men's Christian Association had its beginning with the organization of the association in 1852. The charter granted by Congress in 1865 included in its statement of purposes "The intellectual welfare of young men in the community." In 1867 this association had developed one of the largest libraries in the city and performed an important public educational service for years through its free circulation of books and periodicals. This library was later merged with the Public Library of the City of Washington.

The Y. M. C. A. station of the Washington Public Library was formally established in the present quarters in the east alcove of the central Young Men's Christian Association, 1736 G St. NW., in September, 1907.

From its inception it has been under the direction of the department of education of the association with a trained librarian in charge. Its service has been free to the public, but a large per cent of the patronage has been drawn naturally from members of the Young Men's Christian Association who daily visit the clubhouse.

REGULATIONS.—Open 4.30 p. m.–10 p. m. daily except Sundays. Circulating and reference library in closest affiliation with the Public Library.

RESOURCES.—The collection of books kept on the shelves of the station includes about 2,000 vols., which have been specially selected with reference to the patrons enrolled. A large number of students and members of the Y. M. C. A. are patrons. In addition to this collection books of the Washington Public Library are available on order through this station by means of motorcycle service established three years ago. Students, debating-club members, and groups pursuing studies on current questions have been given the special advantage of magazines and periodicals, which have been allowed to circulate. Cooperation with neighboring institutions and the Federal departments is a feature. The reference library includes English, French, and German dictionaries, atlases, etc., and there is a special collection on the Bible and Bible literature and missions. Card catalogue and the usual indexes of the Public Library.

Young Women's Christian Association, 936 F St. NW. 137

HISTORY.—The library was organized in 1907 when the Young Women's Christian Association was established, and its growth from the beginning has been almost entirely through gifts.

REGULATIONS.—Open from 9 a. m.–9 p. m. to members only.

RESOURCES.—About 500 vols. Besides a few reference books the collection is made up largely of fiction with a few dealing with religious subjects.

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